

For Sale.

FOR SALE—GOOD SOUND YOUNG
family or business horse, 1000 pounds, perfectly safe for family use. A lady can drive him without risk or effort. Price, \$400. 208 E. 30th St. Tel. 123.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED AT THE
Los Angeles Horse Market, 235 N. Los Angeles street, young stock of fine horses and mares, broken and unbroken. C. C. HOWE, Prop.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST STOCK
Land and money in the city; or will exchange for diamonds or jewelry. PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY, 124 1/2 N. Main St.

FOR SALE—KIND FAMILY COWS,
from \$35 up; installment plan; at NILES'S HOME RANCH, E. Washington St., near 37th St. Tel. 123.

ALFALFA PASTURE NEAR TOWN,
satisfaction guaranteed. Horse raised at address WALTER L. WEBER, 103 W. Wilson St.

FOR SALE—A GENTLE FAMILY
horse and two-wheeled rig. Apply to J. H. STABLE, 122 South Broadway.

FOR SALE—GOOD YOUNG HORSE,
about 1000 pounds; also light-hand made open buggy. 154 N. MAIN ST.

For Sale—Houses.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN:
new 7-room cottage, stable, windmill, lawn, flowers, etc.; lot 14,372 sq. ft. on graded street, near Grand and Main; \$1000. Also, 10 acres in foothills, 12 miles from L. A., with plenty of water and good 4-room house; 1000 acres of land, lemons, apricots, peaches, prunes, etc.; only \$2000. N. YOUNG, 124 1/2 N. Main St.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO-STORY
house, eight rooms, and two lots, improved, will be sold or exchanged for property outside city limits. Also a fine brick piano almost new, will be sold at half what it cost. Apply 23 PARK PLACE, on corner of Temple street.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, 2-STORY
house, 8 rooms, bath, stable, large lot, for \$2500; part cash. This is the cost of improvement; lot worth \$2000. Inquire at 103 W. Wilson St. and C. 107 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME NEW RES-
idence, two-story, brick, on corner of 24th and Main; 1000 sq. ft.; close to cable. Will sell at tremendous sacrifice and give excellent price. HILLMAN, ALLEN & CHASE, 127 W. Third St.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME 3-STORY
residence, eight rooms, bath, etc.; on 15th St. near 10th St.; 218 N. Hunker Hill avenue, near Second street. HILLMAN, ALLEN & CHASE, 127 W. Third St.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—HOUSE
of 8 rooms and fine corner lot, 90x130. Also choice residence in best part of city. J. VECHE, room 80, Temple block.

FOR SALE—\$1500 WILL BUY A FINE
two-story, twelve-room, hard finished house, lot 10, 10x125. J. VECHE, room 80, Temple block.

FOR SALE—\$500 CASH (OR PART
trade) and \$500 mortgage buys a new house, lot 10, 10x125. J. VECHE, room 80, Temple block.

FOR SALE—EIGHT ROOM HOUSE
on corner of 10th and Main; 1000 sq. ft.; close to cable. Will sell at tremendous sacrifice and give excellent price. HILLMAN, ALLEN & CHASE, 127 W. Third St.

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Political Announcements.

County Recorder.
H. H. WILCOX IS A CANDIDATE for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Tax Collector.
JOHN W. FRANCIS (PRESENT INCUMBENT) will be a candidate for re-election, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
A. B. WHITNEY (DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK) is a candidate for County Tax Collector, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
THOMAS S. HALL IS A CANDIDATE for County Tax Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
N. D. WALKER IS A CANDIDATE for County Tax Collector, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
MARTIN G. AGUIRRE (PRESENT INCUMBENT) announces himself a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
S. M. PERRY (CHAIRMAN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS) announces himself a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
ROBERT S. PLATT (PRESENT COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR) is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
R. WERNICK, M.D., IS A CANDIDATE for the office of County Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
FRANK MARSH IS A CANDIDATE for member of the State Board of Equalization for the Fourth District, California, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
FRED C. SMITH (PRESENT INCUMBENT) is a candidate for Township Constable, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
D. W. FIELD (PRESENT INCUMBENT) is a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
S. R. MACLAY IS A CANDIDATE for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
C. C. MASON (INCUMBENT) WILL be a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the coming County Republican Convention.

County Assessor.
B. BALLERINE, OF LOS ANGELES, is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Assessor.
MONEY TO LOAN.

County Assessor.
\$1,000,000.

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We are prepared to make loans on improved city or ranch property in sums from \$500 to \$100,000, with dispatch, at current rates.

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THE COURTS.

White the Wife Beater Still on Trial.

THE DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY.

He Repeats Under the Oath the Statements Heretofore Made—Three Decisions by Commissioner Van Dyke.

The trial of Clayton White, who is charged with having assaulted his wife with intent to kill her, was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Department One before Judge Cheney. Mr. White continued to serve as his own lawyer.

The first witness was Johnny Layne, a boy of 14. He testified as follows: On the 22d of June I saw Mr. White in his front yard. He had Mrs. White by the throat and was pulling her hair and striking her in the face. Quite a number of people came up. I heard White say to my sister that Mrs. White had ruined him—that she had been lying about him.

Cross-examination: When I first saw it I was across the street from the house. Mrs. Powers told me to go after an officer, and I told the street car conductor to send one. I saw a pistol in White's pocket. When he drew out his handkerchief near our back gate I saw the handle of the revolver. I am not hostile to the defendant and have not tried to get up any testimony against him. I saw no pistol while the striking was going on. Mrs. White walked across the street. She did not run.

Q—Now was there anyone there to prevent me from doing a good deal more damage to Mrs. White if I had chosen to do so?

A—Yes, Mr. Friedrichs. I saw Mr. White stoop and pick up something on the lawn; I could not see just what it was. I am friendly with Mrs. White. I am not a pet of her's.

The prosecution here rested its case, with the exception of the testimony of Dr. Morrison, who was not present.

THE DEFENSE.

Under stipulation, Mr. White then read the testimony of Mrs. Clara Powers, taken at the preliminary examination. In it Mrs. Powers testified to having seen the affair on the lawn. She had come up near them, and Mr. White warned her away, and said that she would get hurt. This testimony was offered by the defense although it was difficult to see wherein it benefited the defendant.

Dr. M. H. Morrison was then called by the prosecution. He said: I am Police Surgeon of this city. I made an examination of Mrs. White on the 22d of June at the residence of Mrs. Smith, opposite her house. I found her right shoulder broken, various bruises about the body and face, the thumb red and swollen. The next day she complained of a pain in her side. The injuries were serious but not dangerous. I visited her about six weeks and she was confined to her bed during that time.

Cross-examination: The clavicle is one of the easiest bones to break. It is often broken by a fall.

Q—Could not all of the injuries have been caused by a fall against the curb?

A—Not unless she fell with a great deal of force.

Mr. White then asked a number of questions tending to show that Mrs. White was affected mentally by the trouble of her eyes, and Dr. Morrison was called upon to deliver something of a lecture on the subject of the uses and effects of belladonna. He said that in this case it had been given internally only once, and at other times locally in the eye.

Mr. White endeavored to show that even the small quantity used would so affect the system as to cause mental trouble.

Dr. Morrison said that if the given amount was applied locally twice a day for a year it would have no such effect. Mr. White then read the testimony of Henry Friedrichs, taken before the inferior court as follows: The first I saw of Mr. White and his wife they were standing up together on the lawn. The next thing I saw they were lying on the ground. It looked as though he were trying to hold her down. I saw her kick him but I did not see him strike her. When I got near to them she got loose. I was a block away at first and at the end a block away. I did not think at first that it was a fight. I thought they were just playing.

Cross examination: I will not swear that Mr. White tried to follow his wife across the street.

A recess was then taken to 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Considerable delay was occasioned by the fact that Mrs. Smith, who had been subpoenaed as a witness for the defense, had not arrived, but had sent word through the Sheriff that she was too ill to come to the stand. Mrs. White was put upon the stand by the prosecution in rebuttal. She said:

Mrs. Powers told me in my house the first evening after the assault took place that White aimed the pistol at her as she came up and threatened to shoot her if she came near. I heard her tell the same story several times. She said that White came to her house in the custody of an officer and asked to hear what she was going to testify to in the trial. She said that White begged that she would make the evidence as easy as possible. Then she told what she had seen—how White pointed the pistol at her and threatened to shoot her. Mrs. Powers came to see me twice a day for some time—perhaps ten times. She repeatedly told the story.

Nothing was brought out in cross-examination.

Mrs. Nannie Floyd was the next witness. She testified as follows: I first saw Mrs. Powers at the house of Mrs. White the day after the trouble.

The witness was beginning to tell of statements made by Mrs. Powers about the question of the pistol when the Court interposed an objection. The defendant, he said, was his own lawyer and was plainly not familiar with criminal procedure. The Court could not however, allow such an irregularity as the introduction of testimony of this character. It was not allowable as impeachment, as Mrs. Powers had not been an actual witness in the case. Mr. White then moved to strike out Mrs. White's testimony on the same ground, and the motion was, after some discussion, granted.

Mr. White then took the stand himself and asked permission to read his testimony. It was objected to and permission was refused. He then gave his testimony as follows:

The person on whom I am charged with making this assault was my wife from 1881 to the 12th of June last. Then we secured a friendly divorce. We sat down like sensible people and decided to separate. She had evi-

dently got the wrong man and I the wrong woman. She proposed that I should go away, but I was unwilling to do it. There had been a family row between us, and we submitted the facts to an attorney, and he decided that they were sufficient for a divorce. Everything was perfectly amicable. All the terms of the divorce were submitted to me before I was asked to sign the papers. I was asked the newspapers to say nothing about it, and many of our neighbors did not know we were divorced. She had some property which was badly tangled up with mortgages. I put up a sign at my office to sell her property. I had gone into bankruptcy, but she had expectations of property. That was the state of affairs. I had been accustomed to go in the evening to see the children. We were on as good terms as most married couples in this city to-day.

On the Sunday when the trouble took place I went over to the house. I met the little girl on the way and took her to the house. I knocked at the front door and Mrs. White let me in. We went into the dining room. I sat down with the children and began to draw pictures for them on their blackboard. At last she came in and said: "Some prominent man has been telling my sister that it is a common impression that you are crazy." I demanded to know the name, but she refused to tell. I began to reflect on my situation, that I was without a dollar in the world, and I felt this additional stab was more than I could stand. I was overcome with emotion, and I fell down on the sofa and began to cry. I could not help it. No one would help me. I grabbed up the children and said: "I wish you would not make such a noise in my house." Then she went out on the porch. I stayed there ten minutes, and then the little boy came in and I asked him to ask his mother to come back. She came, and I asked again to know who it was that had slandered me. She refused to say. I will tell you that I had a revolver in my pocket. It had worked out so that as I rose I felt it about to drop out of my pocket and I grabbed for it, fearing it would fall. As I did so she screamed and rushed for the front door. I did not know hardly what I was doing, but I rushed after her. I put the revolver in my pocket as I did so. I knew she would go and tell her neighbors that I had been trying to kill her. I had an idea that I might catch her and bring her back to the house. I grabbed at her as she went down the steps. I know I caught her hair. She turned, struck me on the mouth and began to scream and dash like a tiger. She posed to put my hand over her mouth and bring her back into the house.

My impression is that she fell over a little tree and I had my hand on her chin trying to stop her noise. I tell with her and we circled around the tree. We were very close to the sidewalk. As she rose she cried out to Mrs. Powers, "For God's sake come and help me; he is trying to kill me!" All the time she had her hand in my collar. At last she fell backwards over the curb to the sidewalk. I saw that there was no use trying to do anything with her so I let her go. She went across the street and I made no effort to follow her. Several people had come up. Miss Layne called out, "You contemptible cur, you! We dare you to come over here." I went right over and tried to get to her. Then I went to the Smith House, where Mrs. White was, and offered to do anything for my wife. They told me that she feared me and that I had better go away. I went back to the house and picked up my suit which was on the lawn. At the house I found Officer Hoff. I gave him a card and told him he could find me at that address. He went over toward where my wife was, and fearing that she might tell him everything, I sent word to her that she need not answer his questions unless she wished. The next day I met her sister on the street corner and went with her to the house. I found Mrs. White in bed and I told her then that I did not intend to injure her at all and offered to do anything that I could to help her. She said that I should not be prosecuted. It was two days later that I was arrested, first on the charge of battery, and then on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

I had a revolver in my pocket when the alleged assault took place. I was afraid that I might meet her brother there, who was hostile to me and a bad man to meet.

Mr. White then gave a full description of the position of the various objects about the yard, illustrating it by a diagram.

Cross examination: I never ordered Mrs. White to get a divorce. I gave her full control of the children and she was to support them.

You say that you and your wife had a misunderstanding before the divorce in the presence of Mrs. Floyd. Did you not there say, "I ought to cut your heart out?"

A—Well, Mrs. White was joking about some old sweetheart of hers and I got mad and cursed the whole family. I also said something about breaking up the furniture. It was my turn to turn.

Q—Why were you divorced?

A—Because she did not keep the agreement into which we entered. The agreement was that when she saw me do anything that she did not like she would come and tell me and not tell others.

After he left the stand Mr. White asked permission to return and added to his testimony this statement: "I did not draw a revolver on my wife nor did I strike or threaten to kill her. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing Mr. White's testimony to a close as he, acting in the double capacity of a witness and lawyer, became somewhat confused over what was testimony and what was argument."

Mr. Hardisty then addressed the jury in a brief speech. He reviewed the evidence, showing that an assault had been committed and that the defendant had attempted to kill his wife. He scored Mr. White very severely for his cowardice and brutality.

Mr. White followed in a speech that lasted about an hour, but was not finished when the court adjourned. His plea was substantially that outlined in his testimony, that he did not mean to hurt his wife, that he really loved her and that his only intent was to quiet her so that the attention of the neighbors would not be attracted by the performance. He admitted that his conduct had been in some respects unwise but denied that it was criminal.

An adjournment was finally taken at 5 o'clock until tomorrow at 10.

GENERAL COURT NEWS.

Three Decisions by Commissioner Van Dyke—Notes—New Cases.

Commissioner Van Dyke of the United States Court yesterday rendered decision in three cases which had been taken under advisement. Pearl Hinton, who is charged with having sent obscene matter through the mails, was ordered held to answer. Elijah Walker, who has been held already on the charge of helping Chinamen across the border, was also

held on the charge of attempting to bribe a United States officer. R. A. Johnson of San Diego county was ordered held to answer on the charge of trespassing on United States timber land.

COURT NOTES.

Yesterday was a dull day in the courts. Department One alone being in session.

In the Towns Court before Justice Lockwood, Jose Reyes and Pedro Mononga were examined yesterday on the charge of stealing horses from the Laguna ranch. The witnesses were Joseph Gilbert, the manager of the ranch, W. A. Follett and Henry N. Osborn. The defendants were held to answer. Jose T. Reyes was arraigned on the same charge and his examination was set for August 19th.

In the same court the four young men charged with having participated in the tarring and feathering of Dr. Beck were arraigned. The 21st was set for their examination.

NEW CASES.

John Wolfskill vs. Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Company, complaint on foreclosure of mortgage.

NEW BUILDINGS.

But Little Doing During the Last Week.

The past week has been one of the lightest since Superintendent Muchmore's appointment, only twelve permits being issued in all, and those for small structures and additions, as will be seen by the following detailed statement:

A. J. DeBarry, Main and Twenty-seventh streets, dwelling, \$1000.

Miss Chapman, 124 South Daly street, addition to frame dwelling, \$300.

Richard Birt, 1342 Palm street, addition to frame dwelling, \$300.

J. R. Thacker, 933 Grand avenue, addition to frame dwelling, \$100.

John Goodwin, Fifth street between Julian and San Pedro, frame dwelling house, \$700.

J. B. Lankershim, corner Olive and Tebb, addition to frame dwelling, \$1000.

Chas. A. Wolton, corner Fourth and Wall streets, rebuild frame shed, \$250.

L. Lichtenberger, First street between Spring and Main, iron and plate glass front, \$250.

Alexander Campbell, corner Downey avenue and Tremain street, addition and awning, \$85.

C. Shafer, Marchessault street, brick block, \$4000.

Mrs. E. Davins, 838 South Olive street, addition to frame dwelling, \$1000.

E. L. Stephens, Hancock street, move and enlarge building, \$250.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Health Officer MacGowan on a Tour of Inspection.

In view of the many complaints recently about the quality of water furnished by the Citizen's Water Company, Health Officer MacGowan, in company with S. P. McGinnis of the Santa Fe Railroad land department, yesterday made a personal inspection of the ditch that conveys the water from the river to the reservoir.

MacGowan rode over the entire length of the ditch on horseback, and will report the result of his investigation to the Board of Health at the next meeting.

The Doctor stated at a TIMES reporter last evening that while the condition of the ditch is not what it should be, still it is not as bad as he expected to find it, from the reports that he had received. The water is to a certain extent impure, as all river water is, but not so much so as to be dangerous to health. No obstructions were found, and there were no deposits of filth. There were some pastures along the line of the ditch that should at once be fenced in. Of course there was no better to have the ditch piped, and the quality of the "water" would be much improved if this were done. In short, the ditch was in as good condition as an open canal could be expected, neither better nor worse.

East Side Notes.

W. W. Stockwell returned yesterday from Sacramento very enthusiastic over the nominations of the Republican party at the late convention.

Mr. Molle is taking his summer vacation in the mountains.

Mrs. Oakland returned from the beach yesterday, considerably tanned, but apparently feeling well.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhea will spend the day at Santa Monica.

Mrs. Dolenty, who had a severe attack Friday evening, was reported dangerously ill yesterday.

Charles Spencer, the champion talker of the East Side, arrived from San Bernardino yesterday from an extensive business trip, full of good reports and says that the country is alive and enthusiastic over Markham's nomination.

Baseball Today.

A match game of baseball will be played this afternoon at the First Street Park, for \$25 a side, between the Colored Lightweights and Capt. Moody's new Los Angeles nine. This will be a very exciting game, and as the admission is only 25 cents, there will probably be a large attendance. The names of the players are as follows:

Colored Nine. New Los Angeles.

W. G. Johnson. First Base. Frank W. Nettles. Catcher. Woody. R. D. Johnson. Pitcher. Moody. W. G. Johnson. Second Base. Bailey. A. Harper. Right Field. Raymer. Chas. Prince. Third Base. Howe. L. Peppers.

The Orphans' Outing.

The inmates of the Orphans' Home, 106 in number, went down to Long Beach yesterday for a week's holiday at the sea shore, in charge of Miss Moss, the Matron of the Home, and her assistants. The little folks will be comfortably cared for at the beach, a cottage, big barn and a large tent having been provided for their use. Mr. Goucher will allow the little folks the free use of the bathing houses and costumes, and the railroad company took them down and will bring them back free of charge.

The Clearing-house.

The following is the report of the Los Angeles Clearing-house for the week ending yesterday:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	\$107,421.82	\$11,049.10
Tuesday	74,519.86	8,105.31
Wednesday	71,959.37	10,435.37
Thursday	108,405.20	22,857.88
Friday	71,409.47	17,988.26
Saturday	67,115.60	30,554.01
Total	\$497,970.73	\$90,750.32

CITY FATHERS.

Regular Meeting of the Local Legislature.

ROUTINE BUSINESS DONE.

The Street Superintendent Gets a Raise—Fire and Water—Bonds—The Gift of a Lot Offered the City.

The City Fathers met in regular session at 9:30 a.m. President Lukens in the chair and Trustees Bahbury, Clarke, McQuilling and Simpson present.

Committee on Streets and Alleys reported, recommending that, as the Street Superintendent is devoting his entire time to the interests of the city, and furnishing his own horse and wagon in the discharge of his duty, his salary of \$50 per month be raised to \$65 per month, on and after October 1, 1890. On motion the recommendation was adopted.

The bond and sureties of Charles Copelin for erecting the stone retaining wall in the rear of the Library was approved.

Bond of J. B. Hughes with sureties, for erecting brick wall, cement walk and cement curb on the front of the Library grounds was approved.

Committee on Fire and Water reported that the department is short three call-men. On motion the matter was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water with power to act.

The Clerk was instructed to return checks on Library bids to proper parties.

Committee on Streets and Alleys referred back to the Board the petition requesting the Board to define the boundary lines of West Colorado street.

A communication was received from H. G. Bennett, trustee, offering as a gift to the city the lot formerly known as the Union Club lot, to be used for a city hall building on and after the expiration of the three years' lease of the Hopkins Block. Read and filed.

Fire Chief A. S. Turbett reported for the month one grass fire and two false alarms; department practiced twice; 550 feet of hose were laid; everything in good working order. Report filed.

Application was received from Peter Mahoney asking the appointment of pound master. Ordered filed.

License tags were ordered purchased by the city and Trustee Clarke instructed to attend to the matter.

A few bills were referred to the Committee on Auditing and Finance.

Warrants were ordered drawn in favor of D. T. Orin, for \$35, for work on Library grounds, and in favor of John Haynes, for \$112, expenses to Supreme Court.

Action on ordinance 178 was postponed. The City Attorney was instructed to introduce a section providing for a register of births.

A request from City Clerk Campbell for extra help was referred to President Lukens.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday, August 20, at 7:30 p.m.

AT WINEBURGH'S.

STARTLING MID-SUMMER SALE TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY.

All Summer Goods to be Closed Out at a Sacrifice—Nothing Spared—All Prices Cut Down.

It is now time to make room for fall goods; besides, we cannot afford to carry over the balance of our summer goods, so we are going to make a clean sweep.

All our 60 Challies at 30c a yard.

All our 15, 24 and 100 Challies, light and dark, to 25c.

All our 40c Satens down to 10c a yard.

All our 25c Satens down to 15c a yard.

All our 15, 13 1/2 and 10c plain and fancy colored Lawns, Organdies and Batiste down to 7c a yard.

ATTENDED THIS MID-SUMMER SALE.

All our 50 and 60c summer Merino Vests down to 35c.

Our 40c ladies' long sleeve ribbed Vests down to 10c.

Our 50c ladies' eoru lile thread Vests down to 40c.

Our 70 and 80c, 38-inch all wool Albatross, all colors, down to 30c a yard.

Our 80c fancy colored India Silks down to 55c.

Our 81c summer Corsets down to 50c a pair.

Our 75c summer Corsets down to 40c a pair.

GREAT MID-SUMMER SALE.

Our entire line of Parasols reduced 75 per cent.

Our entire line of children's White Dresses reduced 50 per cent.

Our 81 ladies' summer ribbed wool Vests, long sleeves, down to 75c.

Our 70c ladies' short sleeve wool Vests down to 40c.

Our \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 carriage Parasols down to \$1.50.

Our 20c black silk Mitts down to 10c a pair.

Our 81 child's linen Dress down to 75c.

GREAT MID-SUMMER SALE.

WINEBURGH'S, 309-311 South Spring St.

THE OCEANSIDE TRAGEDY.

Additional Details of the Suicide of Young Gregory.

A day or two ago a communication from Oceanside was published, giving an account of the suicide of Newton Gregory, the railroad agent at that place. The result of the Coroner's investigation throws considerable new light on the subject.

A post mortem examination by Dr. Stout of Oceanside resulted in the discovery of seven bullet holes in the head, two of which at least were made by the same bullet. Five bullets were found in the head and face, which at first were supposed to indicate that there had been four play, as only four chambers in the pistol were discharged. Further investigation discovered two empty shells on the floor of the office, and the conclusion was reached that after firing twice or three times he reloaded the pistol and continued to pump lead into himself.

Some charred paper was found in the spittoon, one piece of which could be deciphered. It read: "Dear Ella, I have broken my promise to you. I am sorry, but I must smoke a cigar as I am despondent." This was, it seems, written to a girl in Encinitas with whom he was in love. Three of the wounds in the head would have proved fatal, and the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

Since taking charge of the Oceanside office he had been working very hard and his mind had been considerably affected. His father, E. Gregory, and brother arrived from Redlands and took charge of the effects and the remains of Newton were born in Iowa and was 34 years

old. His remains were taken to Redlands for interment.

It was stated by a gentleman from Oceanside that it was definitely ascertained that Gregory had purchased the revolver and cartridges himself in Oceanside, thus adding to the circumstantial evidence that he had committed suicide.

Off for San Jose.

A majority of the Democratic delegates to the San Jose convention left on the 12:45 train for the North yesterday. Four Pullman sleepers had been chartered for the delegation, and enough went up to fill all the berths. The remainder will go up today. It is claimed that Coleman has 83 of the delegation solid, but the Pond men say that this is at least eight more than their full strength, and that Pond will about evenly divide the Los Angeles vote on the first vote.

A "Masher" Cared.

Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock a young Mexican who gave the name of A. Pettis, somewhat under the influence of liquor, amused himself by walking up and down Spring street, jostling ladies on the sidewalk and attempting to catch them by the arms as they passed by. He was arrested by Officer Walker and locked up on a charge of drunk and disorderly.



PET CIGARETTES
ARE THE BEST.

CIGARETTE-SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes will find

PET CIGARETTES
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the very highest-grade leaf grown in Virginia, are unequalled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely

WITHOUT ADDITIVES OR DRUGS.
ALLEN & GIBBS, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

Boots and Shoes.

LEWIS'
The Leading
Shoe House.

"THEY ARE NOT IN IT."

This is a popular expression, and just conveys our idea about competition at the present time.

When it comes to LOW PRICES, when it comes to FINE SHOES, when it comes down to cold, hard, real bargains, again we assert to all competition.

YOU ARE NOT IN IT!

We don't care how your goods were bought; we don't care when or where they were bought; we don't care if you pay for them; we don't care if you owe for them, we again assert, when it comes down to business—AND PRICES—

"YOU ARE NOT IN IT."

COMMENCING TO-DAY, we will completely astonish the public and demoralize competition.

To-day, to-morrow, and until further notice, LADIES GENUINE FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES, genuine hand turned soles, a magnificent \$3.00 shoe, TO-DAY we sell at

\$3.00! \$3.00! \$3.00!

We challenge ANY and ALL competitors to equal this bargain. Then again, if you don't want to pay \$3.00 for a shoe, why we can accommodate you with a \$2.00 shoe.

We

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Vice-Presidents.
MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.

Vol. XVIII.....No. 75

TWELVE PAGES.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

(Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1890.)

FOR GOVERNOR,
Col. H. H. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JOHN R. REDDICK, Calaveras.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
E. G. WAITE, Alameda.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. B. McDONALD, Stanislaus.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
W. H. H. MART, San Francisco.
FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
THEO. REICHERT, San Francisco.
FOR STATE COMPTROLLER,
E. G. COLGAN, Sonoma.
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,
W. H. BEATTY, Sacramento.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:
C. H. GAROUTTE, Yolo.
R. A. HARRISON, San Francisco.
J. J. DEJAVER, Humboldt.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
L. BROWN, Solano.
FOR PRESIDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
J. W. ANDERSON, San Francisco.

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
W. W. MOORE, Santa Clara.
J. C. CAMPBELL, San Joaquin.

District Nominations.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER-THIRD DISTRICT,
JAMES W. RYAN, Santa Clara.
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION-FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. R. HEBRON, Monterey.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

The San Francisco office of THE TIMES is at 19 Montgomery street, where copies of the paper can be obtained and news or information may be left or exchanged. Col. J. H. Woodard, correspondent in charge.

THE TIMES may be bought at the Palace and Occidental Hotel news stands, San Francisco. The uniform price everywhere is five cents per copy.

The Alameda delegation is coming in for severe criticism from the papers of its own county. It is openly referred to as the laughing-stock of the convention, because its members were vacillating and could not agree upon anything.

More than five hundred veterinary surgeons in England have signed a paper condemning the over-check rein, as painful to the horse and productive of serious diseases. The over-check rein is very cruel to the horse and humane persons should do their best to have it abolished.

Young army and navy officers in Washington are said to be rejoicing over the prospect of a war with England, as a speedy road to promotion and glory. This spirit is quite excusable, and, indeed, laudatory, in a soldier, but neither the United States nor England is the sort of nation which permits itself to be dragged into a foreign war by the craving of officers for military distinction. Both countries go on the principle of keeping an army for "defense, not defiance," and neither country is anxious for war, as long as peace can be maintained with honor. All the same, however, the rights of the Great Republic in the matter of Alaska, which country was purchased from Russia, must be defended.

The exceptionally favorable position which our farmers hold, in comparison with those east of the Rocky Mountains, is shown by the following plaint, from an Eastern farm paper:

Beef, mutton and wool are all low, but posts and wire necessary to fence a pasture cost as much as they ever did. The cost of procuring materials and putting them together so as to afford protection to animals during storms and in winter has not been reduced with all the decline in farm products. The price of cloth is not affected appreciably by the fall in wool. A farmer may get a small price for the hides he has to dispose of, but he pays a high price for the boots, shoes and harness that he is obliged to purchase.

Here, in Southern California, our husbandmen are entirely independent of the prices of beef, mutton, wool, and hides, and they have no winter storms to guard against. The lot of the Southern California horticulturist is truly an enviable one.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

Two very opposing views in regard to the fur-seal question were placed before the public yesterday. Mr. Liebes, the president of the North American Commercial Company, reported his agent as saying that, up to July, only twenty thousand seal skins had been taken, that the rookeries were almost deserted, and that, unless Bering Sea is closed to all nations during July, August and September, the fur seal will become extinct; this state of affairs being due to poachers, who kill females of all ages, while the Commercial Company is allowed to kill only young males. On the other hand, a British member of Parliament—Alexander Staveley Hall—stated in the House of Commons, on Friday, that careful inquiry on the spot had satisfied him that the methods by which British vessels conducted their fishing, led to no undue waste of seal life—that it was not the case that female seals were recklessly slain.

We doubt the soundness of the British claim here set up, for the reason that it is impossible to discriminate in the matter of sexes when killing seals in the open sea. The animals rising to the surface of the water are shot from their boats by the poachers, and it is notorious that a marauding seal hunter never stops to make fine distinctions as to sex or age when he has a gun in his hand. The only lawful and sensible method of killing is upon the land, where the seals are rounded up in great droves and the "killable" animals carefully selected from the mass, the females being religiously spared. In this way only can the precious seal life be preserved, to continue, as it has been for the past twenty years, the most valuable interest of the kind, within the same area, in the known habitable globe.

With such widely differing opinions on the subject existing on the two sides of the Atlantic, it looks like a difficult task to attempt to reach any satisfactory agreement, yet Salisbury, in his latest dispatch to Blaine, just made public, announces the readiness of the British government to refer the question, with the issues dependent thereon, to impartial arbitration. It is to be hoped that some honorable and satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be found without a resort to *et armis*. But Americans must stand by the American idea, as expressed by Secretary Blaine.

THE COAST RAILROAD.

It recently looked as if the prospect of the early completion of the coast railway to San Francisco was as dubious as ever. Some time ago the citizens along the coast counties raised a considerable subsidy, which the Southern Pacific, however, refused. Later, when the building of the Santa Fe to San Francisco became a certainty, the decision was reconsidered and the offer accepted. There was, however, a hitch about the question of limitation of time, the citizens demanding and the railroad refusing to accept such a clause. The matter has now been settled by the Citizens' Committee agreeing to obtain and donate to the railroad company the right-of-way and depot facilities only, without bonus, in consideration of the company's commencing the construction of the road immediately upon the procurement of said right-of-way and pushing the work vigorously to completion, the period of time not to exceed three years. This proposition has been accepted by Mr. Crocker. An agreement in accordance therewith is to be immediately prepared, and the work of obtaining the right-of-way will commence at once.

The rich coast counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey are to be congratulated on this good news. They form one of the most desirable sections of the State, for residence, for travel or for horticultural and stock-raising purposes, but have hitherto been badly handicapped by difficulty of access from the business centers of the State. With the completion of a through line will come legitimate prosperity to these counties. The building of the road will also be appreciated by Southern Californians who have occasion to make the trip northward through the San Joaquin Valley in the summer months.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

The Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and citizens of Los Angeles, who are interested in the effort to secure a revocation of the order for the removal of Department Headquarters from this city to Santa Fe, should, it seems to us, endeavor to enlist the cooperation of Gen. Grierson, who is, we believe, about to make a trip to Washington upon his own account. He being no longer in active service as commander of the Department of Arizona—could, with propriety present the subject to the Secretary of War and the President, and urge the wishes of our people. We have high authority for stating that Gen. Grierson is in the best possible position to make a successful application to the President, and believe that, with the strong cooperation which he will surely have, he will succeed, if success is in the cards at all. THE TIMES urges our organizations and people to invite the cooperation of this trusted officer in the work in hand.

CONGRESS.

THE Sixth Congressional District Convention, to be held at Fresno on the 26th inst., is the next important event for the Southern Republicans. The candidates are Dr. Rowell of Fresno and Senator Bowers of San Diego, with the possibility that Hervey Lindley of Los Angeles will also enter the race. We assume that Mr. Wilde of Ventura is hardly a factor in the fight in view of the recent unaccountable action of his county in the State convention, besides which his geographical location is against him.

As to Mr. Lindley, we have heretofore expressed the matured and decided opinion that it would be hardly fair,

just and judicious for Los Angeles county to urge a candidate for Congress at this time, in view of the fact that we have received the first place on the ticket, and that other counties of the district desire greatly to be awarded the Congressional nomination. Our position now is the same as in the start. We are anxious to see good political faith kept with our neighbors, and nobody "disgruntled" on account of any act of Los Angeles county Republicans.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The ticket which was nominated by the Republican State Convention at Sacramento will bear the closest scrutiny. It has already received the strong indorsement of Republican and independent papers throughout the State, while even Democratic papers admit that their party will have to exert itself to nominate a ticket which can beat it.

It is essentially a people's ticket. The convention was a noteworthy and representative one. It was composed of farmers and business men, the better elements of our political life. It was an independent convention whose members thought for themselves and dared to act in accordance with their thoughts without fear of the boss's whip. For the first time in many years a body of delegates representing the State of California, met in convention, owning no fealty and having taken no instructions from a wealthy politico-mercantile corporation. It was so new a thing as to appear strange to the younger school of politicians, brought up to consider boss rule as a matter of course—a necessary evil, if, indeed, they were not too thick-skinned to regard it as an evil at all. This remarkable state of affairs was freely commented upon by persons of all political faiths, and the old political workers remarked in wonderment that up to the very last moment, it was impossible to foresee the result, as the delegates "were so independent." A telling compliment, truly, from a class of men who are apt to regard those who have not sold their souls, or have them not for sale, as cranks.

That a convention composed of such men would nominate a good ticket went without saying. Not only in the character of the nominees, but also in the principles enunciated in the platform, we encounter a breath of healthy popular sentiment as welcome as it is refreshing. Take, for instance, the plank regarding economic administration—perhaps the most important question before the people of California today. Instead of beating about the bush and dealing in glittering generalities, leaving ample loop-holes for retreat after election, the platform distinctly declares that a tax of 60 cents on the hundred dollars is sufficient for all the wants of the State, and pledges the nominees of the convention to an observance of this rule. Further, to show that it was in earnest and that the plank was not intended as "molasses to catch flies," the convention added:

We pledge the nominees of this convention to observance of this rule; and we declare to the people of this State that the success of the Republican party means the establishment of a State limit of taxation, as in this resolution declared; and we call upon all Republican county conventions to pledge their candidates for the Senate and Assembly to the same limit.

This is plain talk, such as might have been expected from the practical business men who mainly composed the convention. It will inspire confidence in the minds of the honest thinking citizens of the State, from Siskiyou to San Diego, who have watched with anxiety the increasing extravagance of California legislatures—an extravagance which culminated last session in the taking of the enormous sum of \$12,500,000 from the million and a quarter people of the State for the expenses of only one of the forms of government—municipal, county, State and Federal—which they are called upon to maintain—a rate of taxation unexampled in the history of California and three times as large as the normal rate in the populous States of the East.

The ticket nominated at Sacramento is a popular ticket; of the people, by the people and for the people. Let the voters of California greet the rise of the day-star of popular government in this long-time boss-ridden State by rolling up for that ticket from its superb head down to the last name upon an overwhelming majority in November next.

THE San Bernardino Times-Index explains that the reason the Republicans of San Bernardino have not yet held a mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Col. Markham, is that it was concluded by the citizens of that place to be better to await the return of the San Bernardino delegation, and also of many citizens who are now at the coast or in the mountains.

THE Arizona Citizen republishes a statement of THE TIMES regarding the late strike of the printers and makes the following comments thereon:

The prices paid now are the same as those in the extravagant days of the boom, with nothing like the patronage to justify it. It is well for the unions not to ask too much. They may lose it all.

LAY SERMONS.

Who has not read this verse of verses, which should be beautiful and dear to every human heart: "He setteth the solitary in families." This verse is like a musical chime of bells to the ear and it rings out a hundred changes. It is the glory of human gladness, this setting "the solitary in families." About this passage cluster all the delights of home. The love of husband and wife; the voices of little children, all the amenities and the tenderness of the family relationship and the sympathy and gladness that spring from them.

All that is best and most sacred in the associations of the race has its root in the family. It is there that we have the lessons of self-sacrifice—the setting of others before self. Love makes the task easy. Sacrifice is a joy to us when it is actuated by love. We do not count the cost to ourselves.

We do not stop to estimate the measure of our service. We do not wait to question whether we shall receive any return. The affection which moves us to sacrifice ourselves for the good of the beloved is spontaneous, free and unthought.

And so is the sacrifice which God has made for us in the gift of His Son. He was moved to it by his immeasurable love for the race—for those whom sin had made solitary and isolate from him.

Into the great family of His love, would he gather us all, and for us He has made ready the place of "many mansions." There is a home for us which is enduring and which passeth not away. The sacrifice which gives us the right to enter into it has been made. It is ours by the right of redemption, and by the gift of divine love.

The love of the human father for his child is like the love of God for us, although not equal to it in degree. Look at the love of David for his recreant and traitorous son Absalom: "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" Was ever human grief more pathetic than that of this aged king, driven from his throne by his usurping and unfaithful son, as he stood in his broken-hearted anguish mourning and lamenting, and bowed to the earth with his overwhelming sorrow, and crying aloud, "O Absalom, my son Absalom! would I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" But the pitying and forgiving love of Jesus was not less pathetic as He beheld the city of Jerusalem, filled with his bigoted and unbelieving persecutors, and wept over it saying, "O Jerusalem, thou who killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but ye would not. Behold your house is left unto you desolate."

This earthly love then, is typical of the heavenly, and how does it lighten our burdens here and make beautiful the life of earth. It is more than wealth; more than all earth's emoluments and honors. It makes poverty bearable; it lightens sorrow; it makes large the heart. And even so does the love of God take us out from ourselves till we breathe the atmosphere of unselfishness and are filled with its joy.

God does not forget the children which He has made and His love is ever about us and with His spirit abiding within us we are not alone. Immortal hopes are ours; immortal promises. "Lo! I am with you always unto the end of the world." "I will never leave thee or forsake thee."

Glorious, indeed, will be the day when all the "solitary" ones of earth are gathered into the family of God. When the doors of the "many mansions" shall swing wide for us to enter. When together the hearts of earth and heaven shall beat in unity and together they shall share celestial joys. No more of loneliness or heartache. No more grief at being misunderstood or forsaken. No more loving while being unloved. Heaven will be love and larger knowledge.

No estrangements there; no passions of jealousy or fear. All that is wrong in human nature will be eliminated; all that is divine will be brought forth. The likeness of God will be upon our foreheads, and we shall be clothed with his purity and divine tenderness. O, the grand unfolding of human character that we shall then behold! Sinless men in a Paradise regained! Sinless men will fill the mansion of Heaven, and God will delight in them. Sinless men and women will walk the streets of the New Jerusalem, glorious in beauty and crowned with eternal gladness. No more shall there be any more solitary. All the wants of the spirit will be satisfied, all the love of the soul shall be answered. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither has it entered into the heart of man to perceive the joys that are laid up for those who love me," saith the Lord.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. The final performance of the Palmer Company yesterday drew good houses and the repetitions of *Jack and the Beanstalk* passed off in a most satisfactory manner. It was a curious circumstance to note at the evening performance how every development of the story of "Jim the Penman" was watched and applauded by the audience. So close was the attention that applause was hushed down, for instance, in the famous scene where Mrs. Ralston becomes convinced, by a comparison of handwriting, of her husband's guilt. This scene is nearly all in action, but few words being spoken, and the acting of Miss Davis held the attention of the entire house spellbound.

The management has captured the audience completely and received the compliment unique in this engagement, of a recall in the middle of an act. Such recalls are not to be commended as a custom, and the only excuse for this one was that it was really a spontaneous tribute to the talent of an actor on the part of the audience and was totally unexpected. The departure of this clever company is witnessed with more than a passing regret. It is not in every month of the year that our playgoers have the opportunity of attending such good performance. They are not good simply because of the excellence of one or two "stars," but because, as a company, the people work with ease and smoothness into each other's hands and are, with one single exception, admirably fitted to the parts for which they are cast. This fitness extends to the smallest roles, which are filled by ladies and gentlemen who appear to have the laudable ambition of ultimately filling more important positions in the company and act accordingly.

The management is understood to be greatly pleased with the financial outcome of the engagement, and indeed the week's business has been exceptionally good taking into account the hot weather and the absence at the seaside of so many patrons of the theatre.

Vaquelin Wins a Fight.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Felix Vaquelin, the New Orleans giant, who earned a reputation by whipping the "St. Joe Kid" and lost it by falling a victim to Kilrain, defeated Mike Boden, a Kanuck, for an \$800 purse to-night.

Nominated.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President today sent in the following nomination: Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, to be Surgeon General with rank of Brigadier General.

EMPEROR AND CZAR.

The Kaiser on His Way to Russia.

Peace or War Depending on the Result of the Conference.

French Merchants Protest Against the McKinley Bill.

Salisbury's Latest Dispatch in the Bering Sea Negotiations—The London Press on the Fisheries Dispute.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—[Copyright 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] The German iron-clad Irene and imperial yacht Hohenzollern were sighted off Memee this morning. They stopped for the Emperor William's dispatches and then proceeded northward for Revel, where they are timed to arrive early tomorrow. A Russian squadron, consisting of eighteen vessels under command of Grand Duke Alexis will fire a salute upon the arrival of the German vessels. Grand Duke Vladimir will receive the Emperor upon the landing and the regiment of St. Petersburg, grenadiers of which the Kaiser is honorary colonel, will form a guard of honor. The Emperor's stay at Revel will be very brief. The Czar desired that the Emperor should go straight to St. Petersburg instead of landing at a place where German sentiment continues strong. The Kaiser was not left in ignorance of the Czar's wishes, but having expressed his determination to see Revel, in which town he was interested, he declined to alter the route.

THE COMING MEETING.

The whole initial circumstances of the Emperor's entrance into Russia will militate against monarchism, and his meeting with the Czar will be in a genuine spirit of cordiality. At noon the Emperor will start for Narva. That city is already decorated with flags and garlands. Russian police will guard the approaches to the villa where the meeting between the Czar and Emperor takes place, and they will be assisted by fifty German police. Public traffic on the railway connecting Narva with St. Petersburg has been suspended, and the line will be used solely for official business during the coming week.

The Imperial conferences, at which Chancellor Von Caprivi and De Giers will be present, are expected to last over three days. If the Emperor fails to persuade the Czar toward a permanent policy of peace, the conditions to be arranged through revision of the Berlin treaty by another European congress, official opinion is decided that very rapid developments tending toward a European conflict are sure to follow.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Herr Vitter, a free conservative member of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet in a speech today said that from personal observation in the State Council, he had the highest appreciation of the personality of the Emperor. No German devoted himself so exclusively with every fibre of his being, and all the warmth of his heart to further national welfare. The Emperor's power of the Emperor was modifying the demands of the workmen. Labor was beginning again to bow to the sacredness of law. The Emperor grasped what was justifiable in the workmen's demands and protected and upheld them. This the workmen fully recognized and became willing to co-operate with the government to give Germany permanent internal peace. The speech will draw the attention of the whole country.

BERING SEA TROUBLES.

Lord Salisbury's Latest Dispatch to Secretary Blaine.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Salisbury's latest dispatch to Blaine, relative to the Bering Sea dispute, bears the date of August 24. After quoting from historical documents, the dispatch concludes:

These show that England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim asserted in the case of 1821 to marine jurisdiction and exclusive right of fishing throughout the whole extent from Bering Straits to the fifty-first parallel; also that the convention of 1825 was reg. ried by both sides as a renunciation on the part of Russia of the claim in its entirety, and that although Bering Straits were known and specifically provided for, Bering Sea was not known by that name, but was regarded as part of the Pacific Ocean. Her Majesty's government always claimed freedom of navigation and fishing in Bering Sea outside the limit of a marine league from the coast. It is impossible to admit that the right to fish and catch seals in the high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years it had not suited the subjects of that nation to exercise such rights. It must be remembered the existence of British Columbia as a colony and the development of the colony's shipping interests are comparatively recent. If the United States Government continues to differ with Great Britain as to the legality of recent captures, Her Majesty's government is ready to refer the question, with the issues dependent thereon, to impartial arbitration.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Frenchmen Still Much Disturbed Over Its Promise.

PARIS, Aug. 16. [By Cable and Associated Press.] The McKinley bill still excites commercial circles in this city and the provinces. The recent consular conference held in this city received complaints from nearly thirty chambers of commerce, pointing out the difficulty of complying with the provisions of the bill without almost destroying trade. The conference passed resolutions regretting that delegates from the Chamber of Commerce did not attend the sessions, as it could be shown that the bill did not oppress honest importers, that its only aim was to protect the revenues of the United States and the fines and penalties imposed by the bill were chiefly re-enactments of old law.

THE CONFERENCE DECIDED TO FORWARD THE COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, TO WASHINGTON FOR THE MOST FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION THAT THE TERMS OF THE LAW WOULD

permit. The French press has magnified the resolutions into a promise to waive some of the most stringent requirements of the law. The papers appear to believe that the American Consular body has the will and right to nullify an act of Congress.

FRESNO'S GREAT WISH.

A Railroad Through Pacheco Pass to Deep Water.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 16.—[By the Associated Press.] T. C. White, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Fresno county, and F. F. Letchner and William Raynor, Supervisors of the same county, today had a discussion with the Supervisors of this county as to the advisability of building a railroad from Fresno through Pacheco Pass and this valley to deep water. It was the desire of the visitors that a convention be called in San Jose of Supervisors from the counties through which the road would pass in order to more fully consider the matter with a view to having the several counties provide means for building such road. The Fresnoites were enthusiastic in the matter and are determined to have the road built if any encouragement is shown by the Supervisors of the other counties. The Santa Clara Supervisors took the matter under advisement.

THE BALL FIELD.

ANOTHER TEN-INNING GAME AT BOSTON.

Cleveland League Players Shut Out by their Cincinnati Rivals—The Brotherhood Record—Games in California.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Boston League won easily in the tenth after a close game. Attendance 6600.

Boston.....1 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 8-14
New York.....0 0 0 4 0 3 0 0 0-6
Batteries: Getzeln and Hardie, Rusie and Buckley.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The home team won easily, batting Young all over the field. Attendance 2800.
Cincinnati.....1 0 2 1 3 0 3 0 0-10
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Batteries: Rhines and Harrington, Young and Zimmer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Hard hitting and good fielding won the game for Chicago. Attendance 2500.
Chicago.....5 0 0 0 13 0 0 0-18
Pittsburgh.....1 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0-5
Batteries: Hutchison and Kilridge, Phillips and Decker.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 16.—Gleason's good pitching won for the visitors. Attendance 4100.

Philadelphia.....0 2 3 0 0 0 4-10
Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-3
Batteries: Gleason and Clements, Caruthers and Clark.

Brotherhood Gunning.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Cunningham's wildness in the first lost the game for Buffalo. Attendance 700.
Buffalo.....1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0-5
Chicago.....5 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-9
Batteries: Cunningham and Mack, Barston and Boyle.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—The Pittsburghers easily won an almost faultless game. Attendance 1600.

Pittsburgh.....1 0 0 3 3 0 1 3-9
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3-4
Batteries: Stanley and Quinn, Gruber and Sutcliffe.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—It was a pitchers' battle. Attendance 8300.
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1
Brooklyn.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-3
Batteries: Sanders and Milligan, Weighling and Murphy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Today's game was a series of bungling plays. Attendance 500.

New York.....5 0 0 0 3 3 4 0 1-15
Boston.....0 1 3 4 2 3 0 1 2-16
Batteries: Keefe, Crane, H. field and Ewing; Gumber, Daly, Kelly and Murphy.

American Association.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—Toledo, 9; Brooklyn, 3.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 16.—Columbus, 7; Syracuse, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—St. Louis, 12; Athletics, 11.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Louisville, 9; Rochester, 7.

California League.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The home team and Oakland played another close game to-day, the former winning by a score of 2 to 1.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 16.—A dreary game was played today between the Stocktons and Sacramentos. The second inning decided the contest. Hapeman sent six men to bases on balls and then turned out the game. Score: Stockton, 4; Sacramento, 18.

Print Works Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—Fire started in the large Dunsell print works at Pawtucket early this morning is now under control. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000; insured. All the old works, covering three acres, burned. The new buildings were saved, but damaged. The print works and drying department were totally destroyed. All the costly printing machines and 500 brass rolls engraved were lost.

California Crops.

SACRAM

IN BOTH HOUSES.

The River and Harbor Bill
Passes the Senate.Twenty-six Million Dollars Appropriated
by the Measure.The Anti-lottery Law Quickly Passed
by the House.Senator Quay Determined to Put a
Limit to the Long Tariff Dis-
cussion in the Sen-
ate, Etc.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Aug. 16.—[By
the Associated Press.] Senate.—On
consideration of the River and Harbor Bill
was resumed this morning, the pending
question being the amendment pro-
posed by Mr. Fry to the Harbor
River item.After a long debate the amendment
offered by Mr. Hawley was rejected,
and the amendment offered yesterday
by Mr. Fry for drawbridges was laid
on the table, with the understanding
that the whole question be determined
by conference committee.Various other amendments were
offered and discussed.
The consideration of the bill was
then proceeded with on amendments
offered by individual Senators.Mr. Quay asked unanimous consent
to refer the resolution for a change of
rules so as to bring the Senate to a vote
on the Tariff Bill on the 30th of Au-
gust and limit other legislation to the
appropriation bills, public buildings,
conference reports, etc., but Mr. Ed-
munds objected and the resolution was
not referred.In the course of the discussion on
the River and Harbor Bill Mr. Ed-
munds expressed the idea that the ap-
propriation in bulk of \$13,000,000 (half
of the amount carried in the bill)
would be \$5,000,000 unexpended be-
fore the end of the fiscal year, and that
the balance of the appropriation would
be used for the improvement of the
works of internal improvement. He
expected it would turn out that on the
30th of June, 1891, the treasury would
be fifty millions short, even if the duty
were not taken off sugar.Mr. Fry, in charge of the bill, re-
plied to Mr. Edmunds and gave some
facts and figures to prove the im-
mense advantage to the commerce of the
country which had followed the deepening
of rivers and harbors. Army engineers
in charge of several works had reported
that \$46,565,000 ought to be appropri-
ated this year for rivers and harbors.
The Chief Engineer had reduced the es-
timate to \$38,536,000 and to that sum
was to be added \$8,346,000, estimate
for by the Mississippi and Missouri
River Commissions. The pending bill
covered two years, and if it did carry
\$26,000,000 that was not over one-third
of the Chief Engineer's estimate, and
not over one-fourth of that of local en-
gineers.The bill was then reported to the
Senate. All important amendments
adopted by the Committee of the Whole
were agreed to and the bill passed.
Conference was asked and Messrs.
Fry, Dolph and Ransom were ap-
pointed conferees.The conference report on the House
bill to establish a national military
park at the battlefield of Chickamauga
was agreed to.Mr. Quay gave notice of his inten-
tion to move for a change of rules, a-
set out in the resolution which he has
today asked unanimous consent to
offer, and said he would not call up
the motion before Tuesday.Adjournd.
House.—The Committee on Post
offices and Postroads reported a resolu-
tion calling on the Postmaster-General
for information as to alleged fraud
practised by A. J. Wedderburn.
Adopted.The vote then recurred on the Na-
McKay bill. It passed—yeas, 83; nays,
65. The Speaker counting a quorum.
The Committee on Rules reported a
resolution for the immediate consider-
ation of the Anti-lottery Bill, the pre-
vious question to be considered ordered
at 4.40 in the afternoon. The resolu-
tion was adopted and the Anti-lottery
Bill was taken up.Wilkinson of Louisiana in support of
the measure, admitted the pollution
which the Louisiana lottery has
wrought upon his state, but attributed
the birth of that pollution to the day
of reconstruction. The people of
Louisiana looked with gladness to the
time when lotteries would be prohibited
in that state, but the revenues to the
state had been too great to be resisted
without a struggle. When the Louisi-
ana Legislature met the very element
themselves conspired to give the Louisi-
ana Lottery Company a charter.
Floods had come down from the north
and west. He had thought it the
lottery company secured two-thirds of
the Legislature in favor of submit-
ting the question to a Legislature he held
two years hence. Every solitary Re-
publican member had voted in favor
of that proposition. There had been
other members who had thought it the
duty to submit the matter to the people.
That some members of the Legisla-
ture had been bought and sold, he
had not a shadow of doubt, but he
believed he could count those members
on the fingers of one hand.Mr. Evans, advocating the bill, drop-
ped into statistics and stated that the
chance of a ticket holder in the Louisi-
ana lottery to draw the capital prize
was one in 67,005.Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota
favored the bill.The bill then passed without division.
Mr. Hayes of Iowa who had voted in
the affirmative for that purpose entered
a motion to reconsider the vote by
which the House passed the McKay
Bill. Adjourned.

THE RACES.

Summary of Events at Monmouth
Park and Saratoga.MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 16.—[By
the Associated Press.] Seven furlongs
—Arab won, Strideaway second, Glory
third. Time, 1:28.August stakes, 2-year-olds, six fur-
lons—Chatham won, St. Charles sec-
ond, Equity third. Time, 1:14.Railway handicap, mile—Eurus won
Major Dome second, My Fellow third.
Time 1:41.West End stakes, 3-year-olds, five fur-
lons—Belot won, He-
Highness second, Druidess third.
Time 2:41.Mile and three furlongs—Stockton
won, Oriflamme second, Philosophy
third. Time 2:22.Three-year-olds and upward, six fur-
lons—Autocrat won, Samaria second,
Tom Hood third. Time 1:15.Beacon stakes, seven furlongs—
Lady Beel won, Brussels second, Ed
Hooper third. Time 1:29.

Five eighths of a mile—Wire Grass

Colt won, Key West second, Average
third. Time 1:02.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—First race, six
furlongs—Vold won, Mabelle second,
Huesema third. Time, 1:16.Second race, mile—Reclaire won,
Belle D'Or second, Wilfred third.
Time, 1:42.Third race, Foxhall stakes, mile
and a quarter—Sir John won, Wind-
ham second, Uncle Bob third. Time,
2:10.Fourth race, six furlongs—Ben Har-
rison won, Kitty Van second, Carnot
third. Time, 1:15.Fifth race, mile—Hydy won, Satis-
faction second, Bohemian third. Time,
1:49.

Killed by a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 16.—
Mr. Boynton, aged 75 years, and Frank
Tawler and his infant son were in-
stantly killed at Webster station this
afternoon while driving across the
track in a buggy. They did not see
an approaching passenger train.

Sold for English.

NAPA, Aug. 16.—The Democratic
County Convention met today and
elected delegates to the State Con-
vention. Though the delegation is not
pledged, the English wing of the party
was victorious at the primaries and
the delegation is solid for him.

DESTRUCTION ISLAND.

Description of the Most Remote Section
of the United States.Sam C. Price, of the Wilson mine, at
Horneshee, who has recently taken charge
of that property, has been engaged for sev-
eral years in what might be termed the
"Far West," having lived for a number
of years in the employ of the govern-
ment at Destruction Island. There are
few, indeed, but who have heard of De-
struction Island, but few indeed know of
the country lying adjacent to it. In fact,
there is probably no more remote or less
known corner of the United States, out-
side of Alaska, than that portion of
the new state of Washington lying be-
tween the Olympic range and the Pacific
ocean.The section is known as the Quillayute
country, the nearest postoffice to De-
struction Island being Tapash, at the mouth
of the Quillayute river, thirty-five miles
south of Cape Flattery and eighteen miles
north of the island. It is located on a
small bay that is partly sheltered by pro-
jecting rock reefs and islands."The Quillayute river," Mr. Price said,
"formerly entered into the north side of
the bay, near large rock islands, which
prevented the forming of a bar across its
mouth, and small schooners could safely
enter the river. About sixteen years ago,
during a freshet, the river made a new out-
let through the beach, one mile north, and
the old one was soon closed up. The pre-
sent mouth is shifting and obstructed by
sand bars. The former outlet was about
twelve feet deep at low tide, of good width
and also permanent. The expense of turn-
ing the river into its old outlet would be
comparatively small, the improvement
would restore a much needed harbor for
small craft and materially assist in the
development of the country.""The last year I was on Destruction
Island a great many new people went into
the Quillayute valley, and all the open land
and most of that along the river and its
branches had been taken up. There are
large bodies of the timber lands situated
near the river, and that which has been
surveyed is being rapidly taken up. Nearly
the whole region is thickly covered with
heavy, open prairies, scattered about like
oases in a desert. While Indians have pre-
dominated it will, no doubt, be a great sur-
prise to most people to know that white
settlers have lived along this valley for up-
ward of sixteen years.""Although the soil is very good more at-
tention is paid to raising cattle and sheep,
as they are more marketable than vegeta-
ble products. The only direct means of
communication with the outside world is
over a rough wagon road to Puyat, on the
Strait of Fuca, a distance of forty miles.
"At Tapash is a store with a general
stock, the goods being brought around from
Seattle in a schooner and landed by means
of canoes. Tapash is the principal village
of the Quillayute Indians, although the
land was purchased from them by the govern-
ment many years ago and opened for
settlement. These Indians are much more
progressive than those found elsewhere.
They have had a good school for several
years, and have made considerable im-
provement in ways of living and general
conditions. There are about three hun-
dred of them. The majority of them live
in modern frame houses, and have all the
comforts usually found in a dwelling.""In the village of Tapash there are very
few white settlers. The Indians make
their living principally by catching seal and
whale, and by the annual trip to the Up-
per Sound country to pick hops. The seal-
ing season commences about April 1 and
lasts several months. They go out in their
canoes straight off the coast, from fifteen
to twenty miles on bright, pleasant days,
and finding the seal floating around asleep
quietly spear them. The catch amounts
to from eight to fifteen hundred in a sea-
son. Whales are secured by spearing them
with strong, barbed spears attached to
poles, which have fastened to them several
large bladders or skins filled with air.
When enough of them are fastened to a
whale they prevent him from going below,
and he is easily captured, hauled on the
beach in the bay and cut up."

Weight and Adaptability of Aluminum.

Among the "things not generally known"
may be included the fact that one cubic
inch of aluminum weighs one-tenth of a
pound avoirdupois or about one-fourth the
weight of an equal bulk of pure silver. It
can be rolled, spun, stamped, engraved,
burnished, polished and soldered to about
the same extent. While there is no other
metal on the earth so widely scattered and
occurring in such abundance as alumin-
um, it is a curious fact that this metal has
never been found in animals or plants,
which would seem to show that it is not
necessary to their growth and possibly
that it is inimical thereto. Most of the
aluminum compounds appear dull, such
as feldspar, mica, pigments, gels, por-
phyry, trachyte, etc., yet there are others
possessing extraordinary luster, and so
beautiful as to be classed as precious stones.
Among these are the ruby, sapphire, gar-
net, turquoise and topaz.—New York Com-
mercial Advertiser.MAKE YOUR OWN CREAM from High
land Unsweetened Condensed Milk. It is de-
licious, economical and does not sour.SHERWIN-WILLIAMS house and floor
Paints. P. H. MATTHEWS, corner of Second
and Main streets.NO MORE TROUBLE about fresh cream if
you use Highland Unsweetened Condensed
Milk. All first-class grocers have it.WHAT IS MORE ATTRACTIVE than a
pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion?
For it use Pozzoni's Powder.PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND Highland Un-
sweated Condensed Milk for infant feeding
and general use.ARMOUR-CADWY deviled Ham at JEV
NBS.BUY A TRIAL CAN of Highland Un-
sweated Condensed Milk, use it according to di-
rections, and you will be delighted.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Two Men Sent to Prison for
Life by Perjury.A Young Hunter Charged with Mur-
dering His Companion.A Santa Ana Man Badly Injured by a
Railway Train.The New Cruiser San Francisco
Takes Another Spin and De-
velops Wonderful Speed—
Other Coast Events.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—[By the
Associated Press.] Facts of a curious
murder case are just now coming to
light. In 1880 a shepherd named
John Rolands was murdered near Salinas.Two brothers, named Alviso, were
arrested for the murder, and at the
trial a Mexican, named Martinez,
swore that he saw them commit the
murder and burn the body. The Alvissos
were convicted and sentenced for life
to San Quentin.Martinez was afterwards sent to the
penitentiary for some crime and died
there about a year ago. He made a
dying confession that he had been
bribed to accuse the Alvissos of the
murder by a man named John Thomp-
son, who gave him \$50 and a suit of
clothes for so doing.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Serious Accident at Santa Ana—One
Man Badly Injured.

SANTA ANA, Aug. 16.—[Special.]

Nearly a repetition of the killing of the
four members of the Bartley family in
December, 1888, happened this evening
at the same spot and by the
same railroad. R. Robinson, an
old man, 63 years of age, and his son
were driving along Front street.
When within ten feet of the track the
pay car of the Santa Fe road was
noticed bearing down upon them.
Young Robinson attempted to stop the
team, but it was too late to avoid a
collision. Both men jumped, the young
man escaping with a few bruises.The old man was not so fortunate.
In trying to clear himself he was
caught by the overturning wagon and
badly bruised and lacerated. He was
picked up and taken to his home in
Garden Grove. The horses escaped with
a few scratches. The wagon was a
complete wreck, the tires even being
wrenched.At last accounts Robertson was
dying. The injured man was on
the recent jury in the damage suit
against the Santa Fe for \$40,000 in the
Bartley case.

THE SAN FRANCISCO.

Her Speed Promises to Exceed that
of the Charleston.SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The
cruiser San Francisco was out on the
bay again this morning to turn her
engines. She left the Union Iron Works
at an early hour and spun down the
bay in the direction of Hunter's Point.
Turning there she went along the
Berkeley shore for several miles. Com-
ing back the throttle was opened wide

WONDERFUL CURES

MADE BY

DR. WONG,

During the Seven Years that he has been located in
Los Angeles, California.Four years ago my daughter, Virginia Bell, was treated by Dr. Wong for what
seemed a hopeless case of hip disease and had pronounced incurable after treating her
for seven or eight years. Dr. Wong's diagnosis was that she was afflicted with one of
the thirteen forms of cancer. His medicine effected a permanent cure in seven
months' time. Two years ago my grandson became blind in one eye. Dr. Wong
restored his sight in two years to a perfectly healthy condition in three weeks' time.
Savannah, Cal., August 13, 1890. A. LASSWELL.About four years ago Dr. Wong cured me of a severe kidney disease with only a
few weeks' treatment. MRS. Y. C. LYON.Last winter I was a first-class candidate for a consumptive's grave. After I had
the so-called best physicians of Los Angeles, and they had failed to benefit me in the
least, and when I had run down from 170 pounds weight to 147 pounds, I took Dr.
Wong's medicine and was completely cured in seven weeks' time. I now weigh 168
pounds and am in the best of health. B. C. PLATT.

Corner Twenty-third street and Grand avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 16, 1890.

After I had been treated eleven years by six different doctors, and they had stated
that I couldn't live two months, I took Dr. Wong's medicine for seven months, and was
permanently cured and have enjoyed excellent health ever since, now two years. I
now weigh 168 pounds. MRS. A. M. AVELA.

No. 1612 Brooklyn avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 16, 1890.

For eight years I was afflicted with heart disease and suffered a hundred deaths.
And after treating with renowned physicians in the East and at last becoming uncon-
scious with what doctors called matter on the brain, and being given up to die,
Dr. Wong's medicine placed me in excellent health in three months' time. MISS LIZZIE SLEDGE.Three years since Dr. Wong cured me of a lung and brain disease that our best
doctors had failed to afford any relief. MRS. E. SQUARES.

No. 1715 Pacific Street, Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 16, 1890.

I suffered for four years with consumption and was treated by the most able doc-
tors obtainable, but was given up to die. Dr. Wong's medicine cured me in three months' time. R. WHITE, 341 S. Hancock St., Los Angeles, Cal.For eight years I was afflicted with a disease of the stomach that baffled the best
doctors, and at last they told me that they didn't know what the matter was with me
and refused to give me any more medicine. Two years ago when I had got so feeble
that I could scarcely walk, Dr. Wong's medicine put me in good health in a month's
time. Dr. Wong cured me of a disease of the stomach that baffled the best doctors, and at last they told me that they didn't know what the matter was with me and refused to give me any more medicine. Two years ago when I had got so feeble that I could scarcely walk, Dr. Wong's medicine put me in good health in a month's time.A delicate child in my family that had whooping cough and nearly choked to
death Dr. Wong made a permanent cure with three doses of medicine. R. WHITE, 341 S. Hancock St., Los Angeles, Cal.Dr. Wong has cured over 2000 people who were afflicted with nearly every form of
the various diseases the human flesh is heir to.Fully 97 per cent of these cures were made of wrecks that could not find relief in
the ordinary systems of medicine as practiced in America and Europe.In Dr. Wong's system of medicine there are 400 different diseases, and he cures 387
of them. There are also over 300 kinds of medicines (all herbs, no poisons), which he
imports directly, and have been used in China 5000 to 6000 years.Dr. Wong locates all diseases by the pulse, without asking a question.
CONSULTATION FREE. Office and Residence, 715 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Preserve this ad. Other Testimonials will follow soon.and the cruiser came flying down the
bay. The date for her trial trip in
Santa Barbara Channel has not yet been
fixed.During the trip around the bay to-
day the cruiser was part of the time
under forced draught. It is stated on
reliable authority that she made 194
knots, which is three-quarters of a
knot over the contract requirements,
with 120 revolutions and 120 pounds of
steam. This speed was attained in
seven fathoms of water. In twenty
fathoms, the regulation depth, it is
thought she will do better.

A BOY'S CRIME.

Charged With Murdering a Com-
panion While Hunting.TACOMA, (Wash.) Aug. 16.—[By the
Associated Press.] Frank Gatzler and
Edward Moore, sons of respectable
parents, went hunting last week for
grouse. Moore returned alone and
said he had left his companion in
the woods. Today Gatzler's body
was found in a patch of timber near
this city. His head was terribly
mangled by a gun shot wound, Moore
has been arrested. It is believed the
boys had a quarrel and that Moore
shot Gatzler.ROYAL
BAKING
POWDERAbsolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking pow-
der. Highest of all in leavening
strength. U. S. Government Re-
port, August 17, 1883.THE
HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Coronado, San Diego County.

With its magnificent appointments and genial
atmosphere, is without exception the most
delightful and enjoyable place for health,
recreation, family sport or, if desired, perfect
rest, to be found either on

THIS CONTINENT OR IN EUROPE.

Every breeze is laden with health and vigor.
Here can be found out and in-door amuse-
ments in great variety for both ladies and
gentlemen; also ample playgrounds for the
children.SATURDAY'S EXCURSIONS to Coronado
leave Los Angeles at 8:15 a.m., returning at 4
p.m. Monday. Tickets, including 2 1/2 days'
board and room at the hotel, \$11, for sale at
Santa Fe office, 129 North Main street, at First
street depot and other depots as heretofore.The Coronado Natural Mineral Water,
used as a beverage at the hotel, is a delight-
ful tonic; pure, cold and sparkling, and pos-
sesses decided virtues in alleviating KIDNEY
and BLADDER troubles, in many cases mak-
ing perfect cures.Los Angeles Agency and Bureau of
Information.
113 North Spring St., corner Franklin.
LOS ANGELES.

Dry Goods.



HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Children's Hose, 15c.; worth 25c.
Children's French Grey Balbriggan Vests, all sizes,
35c.; worth 50c.Ladies Silk Jersey Vests, 75c.; worth \$1.00.
Ladies Lisle Thread Jersey Vests, 35c. each—three
for \$1.00.Ladies fine Cashmere wool Jerseys, in cream only,
\$2.00. Regular value, \$3.00.

CONTINUATION OF OUR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Unbleached Table Linen at 55c., reduced from 65c.

" " " at 85c. " \$1 & 1.25

" " " at \$1.00 " 1.25

These are the BEST QUALITY of GERMAN LINEN.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

We can offer YOU special bargains in Laces, Lace
Flouncing, Fish Nets, Fancy Embroidery, Flouncing—
both plain and hemstitched.

Just Received—a New Lot of Dress Slides and Buckles.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Remnants, 1-2 Price! Remnants, 1-2 Price! Remnants, 1-2 Price!

BLACK AND COLORED WOOL HENRIETTA.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK WARP HENRIETTA.

BLACK AND COLORED FRENCH AND ENGLISH SERGE.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies, we would respectfully call your special
attention to our Dress Making Department. We are
running in full force, and guarantee perfect satisfac-
tion. All we ask is a trial.

Very Respectfully,



Spring Street, Corner of Second.

GOOD GOODS AT THEIR VALUE.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Seymour & Johnson Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Now at 216 & 218 S. Spring St., near Second.

A SPECIALTY OF FINE TABLE DELICACIES.

WM. S. ALLEN, FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

TELEPHONE 211.

332 & 334 S. Spring St.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE: AND: CARPETS,

BEDDING, WINDOW SHADES,

Silk and Lace Curtains and Portieres,

Curtain Fixtures, Cornices,

Upholstery Goods,

BABY CARRIAGES, Etc.,

Newest and Latest Styles in the City.

DR. STEINHART'S

ESSENCE
OF
LIFEThis great strengthening remedy and nerve
tonic is the most positive cure known for

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Night Emis-
sions, Loss of Vital Power, Biscapulargia, De-
pendency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of
Ideas, Blurred Vision, Lassitude, Lan-
guor, Glominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion
to Society, Nervous Discomfortment, Loss
of Confidence, Dullness, Listlessness, Un-
fitness for Study or Business and finding life a
burden, safely, permanently and privately
cured.PRICES—\$2.50 in liquid or pill form, or 50c
times the quantity. B111 Address

DR. P. STEINHART,

Rooms 7 and 8, No. 215 1/2 W. First St.

(Old Number, 111 1/2.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays 10 to 12.

All communications strictly confidential.

WORKS:

SAN FERNANDO & RAILROAD STS.

—AND—

MAGDALENA AVE.

Los Angeles Pipe Manufacturing

JED HOOKER & CO.

RIVETED SHEET IRON WATER PIPE

WROUGHT CAST-IRON WATER PIPE

AND ALL KINDS OF PIPE FITTINGS



Justice King is still acting for Justice Lockwood and disposing of minor police business.

An open air concert will be one of the special attractions at Redondo today. Extra trains will be run over both railroads.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Eva Reeves, J. D. Osborne and Martin C. Neuner.

Jim Campbell, who walked off with a new valise that was sitting in front of Norton's clothing store, Friday morning, was yesterday given forty days in jail by Justice Austin.

Jose Joaquin was arrested in Chinatown yesterday and locked up on the charge of vagrancy. Joaquin is a notorious character, and the police have had an eyes on him for some weeks past.

A young man named Alfred Downs was thrown from a buggy on Spring street yesterday afternoon and pretty badly used up. He was taken to the Police Station, where his injuries were attended to.

A marriage license was yesterday issued to Cromwell Galpin, aged 37, native of Wisconsin, a resident of Los Angeles, and Kate N. Tupper, aged 35, native of Iowa and resident of Reno, Nevada.

The special attraction at Redondo this afternoon will be the open air concert by the celebrated Riverside Concert Band. There will be special train service over the Southern California Railroad to accommodate the public.

PERSONALS.

Special praise service at Simpson's Tabernacle to-night.

J. L. Copeland of San Diego, was at the Nadeau yesterday.

Frank X. Engler left yesterday for San Diego to be gone two weeks.

S. P. Rees and wife came up from Redondo yesterday and spent the day in the city.

A. C. Palmstone and wife of Oakland and J. W. Armstrong of San Francisco are at the Hollenbeck.

George D. Whitcomb of Glendora, and C. D. Reynolds of Ontario, were at the Nadeau yesterday.

Mrs. S. Bradford and friend, Miss Jennie Forsyth, are enjoying the sea breezes at Santa Monica.

Mrs. W. H. Hummel, and the Misses Maud and Margie Hummel of Chicago have rooms at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. A. G. Fossenden, child and maid, have been the guests of Mrs. M. M. Bovard, at College Place during the past week.

B. G. Mantle, H. A. Johnston, E. H. Mitchell, Charles Heinemann, J. Brennan, J. McDavid, B. H. Upham and Leo Wall of San Francisco, are at the Nadeau.

The following party of New Yorkers are registered at the Hollenbeck: Mrs. L. W. Hubbard, Mrs. L. Hastings Fuller, Charles Hastings, George H. Robinson, George Hinds, wife and maid.

H. W. Frank of the London Clothing Co. returned on yesterday, overland via Santa Fe route from New York. Mr. Frank has been away for the past two months purchasing the fall stock for his firm.

Mrs. H. G. Tinsley, Mrs. E. A. Padgham, Mrs. M. E. Howland, Mrs. S. Jess, Miss L. Jewell, Miss J. A. Padgham and Miss W. Smith of Pomona, were registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

John Ryan, a member of the Salvation Army who occasionally falls from grace, was before Justice Austin yesterday on a charge of drunkenness. John owned up that he had taken a little too much wine, and was let off with a light fine of \$5.

The following Eastern people were registered at the Nadeau yesterday: S. Perry Pollack, Philadelphia; H. C. Husted, New York; E. T. Williamson, St. Louis; W. H. Wood and Joseph Farley, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Henry, Chicago, and C. A. Keating, Dallas, Tex.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.
SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, AUG. 16.—At 5:07 p. m. the barometer registered 29.99; at 5:07 p. m. 29.94. Thermometer for corresponding periods, 88°; maximum temperature, 92°; minimum temperature, 84°. Weather cloudy.

Spiced Oysters, Clams and Mussels, delicious for summer lunches, at H. Jevne's. Two thousand tins of Huntley & Palmer's Wafers, received direct, at H. Jevne's.

Swiss Wafers at H. Jevne's.

Entire Wheat Flour, at H. Jevne's.

Snowflake Flour makes the finest bread. H. Jevne, agent.

Snout's Lunch Goods in endless variety, at H. Jevne's.

Special Diabetic Flour, at H. Jevne's.

Only freshly roasted Coffees sold at H. Jevne's.

Diabetic Gluten Flour for sale at H. Jevne's. Wholesale and retail.

Pears is the purest and best soap ever made.

Mandarin Java and Arabian Mocha always freshly roasted, at H. Jevne's.

Granula, the great health food, for sale by all grocers.

Snowflake Flour at H. Jevne's.

The celebrated Burnett's Flavoring Extracts at H. Jevne's.

Just received 8 cases of the latest styles in fall and winter stockings and trousseaus, at prices less than ready-made. Joe Pothin the Tailor, 341 and 343 S. Spring street.

CULVER'S CARBOLIC SALVE—magic healer—cure, bruises, burns, etc. 25 cents.

DO NOT BE DISAPPOINTED with sour cream, but use Highland Unsweetened Condensed Milk instead.

ARMOUR-CUDAHY special brand lard at JEVNE'S.

HIGHLAND Unsweetened Condensed Milk imparts to coffee a richness and delicious flavor never obtained by dairy cream.

ARMOUR-CUDAHY ox Tongue at JEVNE'S.

ARMOUR-CUDAHY potted Ham at JEVNE'S.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

YESTERDAY'S WORK AND TOMORROW'S PROMISE.

Our Gigantic Shoe Sale Jerks Joy Out of the Populace—Fresh Bargains Every Day.

PEOPLE'S STORE, SUNDAY, AUG. 17, 1890.

The gigantic sale on shoes inaugurated yesterday was by far one of the greatest of successes. It proves beyond the whisper of denial that price is the great lever that moves all things. Our dormant possessions in this line had to go; to knife them, we considered it better than retaining and filling our shelves. To that end our sale was thought of and by reason of the tremendous cut we have attracted a concourse of people second to none even in boom times. Tomorrow the sale will be continued. New things will take the place of those that are hourly disappearing and in this way our merry, joyous patrons will come and go laden with bargains and hugely satisfied by our uprightness and fearlessness in parting with our possessions in such a sacrificing manner.

Grand Dress Pattern Sale.

Lawn, nall and chambray Dress Patterns, \$1.98 complete.

The largest, the most exquisite assortment of Dress Patterns ever displayed by any two houses. We offer a complete suit of 10 yards of material and 9 yards of embroidery to match, making a superb and lovely suit. Your choice of any at \$1.98; most of them were sold at \$4; to close the season we make this low price.

S. S. S. S. S.

STUNNING SUMMER SALE, SERVICEABLE SHOES.

Again tomorrow we continue the Mammoth Shoe sale; hundreds of people fitted with shoes yesterday; unable to attend the wants of all we continue sale.

Children's Calf Skin Shoes 25c, worth 75c.

Infants' Strap Sandals 39c, worth 85c.

Infants' fancy Shoes 45c, worth 90c.

Infants' French Dongola Shoes, 59c, worth 85c.

Ladies' Kid Slippers 65c, worth \$1.00.

Ladies' low cut Shoes 65c, worth \$1.25.

Men's Canvas Shoes 50c, worth \$1.25.

Boys' Canvas Shoes 50c, worth \$1.25.

Children's Canvas Shoes 50c, worth \$1.25.

Children's Low Cut Ooze Calf Shoes 80c a pair, worth \$1.05.

Misses' Low Cut Russet Shoes 95c, worth \$1.35.

Children's Dongola Shoes 95c, worth \$1.75.

Ladies' low cut Russet Shoes, chocolate color, \$1.30, worth \$2.35.

Misses' low cut Russet Shoes, \$1.15, worth \$2.00.

Ladies' low cut Russet Shoes, \$1.19, worth \$2.35.

Men's Pebble Shoes \$1.25, worth \$2.00.

Men's Alligator Leather Shoes, \$1.25, worth \$2.25.

Misses' French Dongola Shoes \$1.44, worth \$2.25.

Misses' canvas Shoes \$1.40 a pair, worth \$2.50.

Ladies' Bronze Slippers, \$1.40, worth \$2.50.

1. dies' Pebble Goat Shoes \$1.43, worth \$2.75.

Ladies' Bronze half Shoes, \$1.69, worth \$3.00.

Men's patent leather low Shoes, \$1.65, worth \$3.25.

Men's Calf Shoes, \$1.65, worth \$3.75.

Ladies' patent leather vamp low Shoes, \$1.75, worth \$3.25.

Ladies' fancy oozie calf low Shoes, \$1.75, worth \$3.50.

Men's Russet Shoes, \$1.98, worth \$3.50.

Ladies' French Dongola Shoes, \$1.75, a beautiful shoe, worth \$3.50.

The world famous P. C. C. make of ladies' shoes, \$2.25 a pair, regular price \$3.95.

We cannot describe the merits of each line of shoes, but we advise for every one's benefit to purchase and supply themselves with shoes during this sale. We quote lower prices than any house in existence has ever been known to do.

Clothing Department.

OUR SUMMER SALE OF CLOTHING CONTINUED.

Busy as a bee were we to-day in our clothing department. The public are never slow in appreciating a good value, and when we quote clothing at such prices as we have done and will do again, they cannot resist. Our list for inspection:

Men's Cassimere Suits \$2.98, worth \$6.50.

Men's Tweed Suits \$4.75, worth \$7.50.

Men's Grey Cheviot Suits \$5.50, worth \$9.00.

Men's Dress Sack Suits \$5.95, worth \$9.75.

Men's Fine Cassimere Suits \$6.54, worth \$10.00.

Men's light weight Suits \$6.95, sold at \$12.00.

Men's Melton cloth Suits \$7.25, worth \$12.75.

Men's fine tweed Suits \$8.25, worth \$14.00.

Men's dress Suits \$9.40, worth \$16.

Men's fine dress Suits \$11.75, worth \$20.00.

Boys' Clothing Department.

Boys' Sailor Suits 98c, worth \$1.75.

Boys' Wool Sailor Suits \$1.95, worth \$2.95.

All Wool Sailor Suits \$2.25, worth \$3.95.

Boys' Fancy Sailor Suits \$2.75, worth \$4.00.

Boys' Cassimere Suits \$1.75, worth \$3.00.

Boys' Fine Tweed Suits \$1.95, worth \$3.75.

Boys' Velvet Corduroy Suits \$3.50, worth \$5.00.

Boys' Full Dress Suits \$3.75, worth \$6.00.

Youths' 3 piece Suits \$3.75, worth \$6.50.

Youths' Cottonade Pants 49c, worth 85c.

Boys' Cassimere Knee Pants 49c, worth 85c.

Boys' Corduroy Pants 50c, worth \$1.

Furnishing Goods Department.

Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Shirts.

The following prices are less than half the original cost:

Men's Gauze Shirts 25c each, worth 50c.

Men's French Balbriggan Shirts 39c, worth 75c.

Men's fancy balbriggan Shirts 49c, worth 1.00.

A FEW EXTRA BARGAINS.

Men's mixed Socks 4c, a pair, worth 8 1/2 c.

Men's striped bathing Suits 49c, worth 1.00.

Men's summer Coats and Vests 45c, worth 1.25.

Men's pleated flannellette Shirts 49c, worth 1.00.

Our Window Display.

Our stunning window sale is creating quite a stir. More bargains displayed than all the houses put together, for the least possible money—the crowd that visit our establishment is the convincing fact and the proof our prices below.

Former Price. Sale Price.

15 Fancy Wool Suitings, \$4.95, 3.95.

61 Colored Satins, all shades, 25c, 15c.

35 Wool Challies, per yard, 15c, 10c.

65 Summer Silks, black and white, 35c, 25c.

Domestic Department.

10 Cream Linen Dories, each, 35c, 25c.

30 Fancy Zephyr Suitings, 15c, 10c.

12 1/2 Sateen Dress Patterns, 15c, 10c.

30 Fancy Stripe Skirting Ties, 15c, 10c.

25 Wool Red Flannel, 15c, 10c.

8 1/2 Indigo Blue Prints, 15c, 10c.

Ladies' Underwear Department.

50 Ladies' Muslin Gowns, 29c, 20c.

50 Ladies' Muslin Drawers, 29c, 20c.

50 Ladies' Corset Covers, 29c, 20c.

50 Ladies' White Mull Aprons, 25c, 15c.

75 Ladies' full Bone Corset, 35c, 25c.

25 Ladies' Ribbed Undershirts, 15c, 10c.

Lace and Hosiery Department.

25 Children's full finished black Stocking, 15c, 10c.

15 Linen Lace Ties, 15c, 10c.

50 Ladies' fast black Stocking, 15c, 10c.

25 Braided Muslin Pillow Shams, each, 15c, 10c.

10 Ladies' bathing Hose, 15c, 10c.

Notion Department.

25 Silk Garter Web, 10c, 7c.

24 Whitebone Castings, per piece, 15c, 10c.

15 Ladies' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 7c, 5c.

25 Tourist Ruching, per box, 15c, 10c.

20 Dress Shields, Oil Silk, 8c, 5c.

35 Silk Chamille Pompadour, per dozen, 15c, 10c.

25 Jet Bead Bracelets, per pair, 10c, 7c.

25 Oil Cloth Bibs for infants, 5c, 3c.

25 Satin Gros Grain Ribbon, per yard, 12 1/2c, 8c.

15 Boys' Sailor Collars, 5c, 3c.

50 Embroidery Department.

14-inch Swiss Embroidery, per yard, 25c, 15c.

50 14-inch Cambrie Embroidery, per yard, 25c, 15c.

Glaze Department.

25 Ladies' Berlin Hosiery, 10c, 7c.

20 Children's Berlin Hosiery, 9c, 6c.

47 Taffeta silk Gloves, 25c, 15c.

1 50 8 Button length Mousques, 60c, 40c.

Jersey and Parasol Department.

2 25 Silver Handled Silk Parasol, 1 25c, 75c.

2 75 Satin Canopy top Parasol, 1 1 25c, 75c.

35 Children's Parasols, 15c, 10c.

1 50 Ladies' Wool Jersey, 75c, 50c.

Stationery Department.

15 Lead Pencils per doz., 5c, 3c.

15 25 Best Envelopes, 5c, 3c.

25 Colored Eye Glasses, 10c, 7c.

130 Sheets Note Paper, 15c, 10c.

30 Ladies' Pocket Knives, 15c, 10c.

25 Playing Cards, 12 1/2c, 8c.

25 Eye Shades each, 10c, 7c.

30 Decorated Paper per box, 15c, 10c.

Boys' Pocket Knives, 15c, 10c.

Rubber tipped Mucilage per bottle, 10c, 7c.

Spectacles for all eyes, 25c, 15c.

25 Gold Paint ornamental per box, 15c, 10c.

65 1000 string Tags, 25c, 15c.

Drug Department.

50 Syrup of Prunes per bottle, 25c, 15c.

50 Ayer's Cathartic Pills, 25c, 15c.

25 Warner's Safe Pills, 15c, 10c.

25 Carter's Little Liver Pills, 15c, 10c.

25 Carter's Nerve Pills, 15c, 10c.

25 Garfield's Toilet Soap per cake, 12 1/2c, 8c.

15 Medicated Toilet Paper per package, 6 1/2c, 4c.

50 Pond's Extract per bottle, 25c, 15c.

50 Lantry Curling Irons, 25c, 15c.

Household Department.

Best Values for the least Money.

1 00 Block Planes, 40c, 25c.

35 Ratchet Screw Drivers, 15c, 10c.

75 Large Screw Drivers, 25c, 15c.

35 Ladies' steel Hammer, 15c, 10c.

15 Paint Boxes, 5c, 3c.

15 Long Glass Dish, 7 1/2c, 5c.

15 Salt and Pepper Cellars, 7 1/2c, 5c.

1 50 Berry Set of 7 pieces, 7 1/2c, 5c.

35 Safety Lanterns, 15c, 10c.

5 Corkscrews, various styles, 5c, 3c.

1 50 Self-Acting Corkscrew with bar attachment, 49c, 30c.

25 Butter Knives, 10c, 7c.

10 Day & Martin's Shoe blacking, 5c, 3c.

NINTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE: Single Copies 5 Cents.
By the Week, 3 Cents.

A ROW IN MEETING.

They Wanted Rain and Sun-
shine at the Same Time.

LOUD-LUNGED PRAYING MATCH.

In Brother Baxter's Church—The
Sad Experience of a Brother
Who Tried to Turn His
Voice Loose.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.—FOR THE TIMES.]

Rev. Bonesset Baxter, whose congrega-
tion lived on the east shore of Red
river, and Rev. Bronson Fennel, whose
congregation held forth on the west
bank of the stream, found it impos-
sible to agree. They held the same faith;
both baptized their converts in the
same water, and on special occasions
they communed with each other as all
colored brethren should; but their
course of religious love was not des-
tined to flow as smoothly as the stream
that divided their log meeting-houses.
The trouble came about in this way:
Baxter's side of the river was suffering
from the effect of too much rain; Fen-
nel's side was afflicted with a drought.
Baxter called his people together to
pray for sunshine; Fennel assembled
his congregation to petition for rain.

One day while Baxter was urging his
people to pray with more earnestness
Rev. Dr. Fennel entered the house,
and, almost unobserved, took a seat
near the door. "Brothers an' sisters,"
said Baxter, "I tell you, an' I tell you
squares, dat lessen you ding mo' groans
an' agny inter yo' prar, de Lawd ain't
gwine to pay no 'tention ter you. He
dun lay down de law an' say dat w'en
you wants er thing you gotta pray fur
it, an' pray fur it loud—way up yander
in de big G. Yere you air, openin' yo'
mout wif weak voice, axin fur sun-
shine so de cotton will grow, an' still
de rain come er laung an' drown out de
young plant. Git down dar now an'
pray like somebody dun set de house er
fire. Bruder Sanderson, you's got er
mighty loud mout. Git down an' turn
yo' self loose. I has yered yob holler
mighty loud w'en you was atter a rab-
bit, so turn yo' voice wrong side out
an' shake it, fur we aint sutthin now
dat 'mounts ter mo' den all de rabbits
in de 'munty. Does you yere me,
Bruder Sanderson?"

"Ho! on yere," demanded Rev. Mr.
Fennel, arising to his feet.
"W'y, dar's Bruder Fennel," ex-
claimed Baxter. "Wharfo' you come
inter de house o' de sinnyeg widout
lettin' yo'self be knowd. W'y 'at you
clar yo'self an' take yo' voice up yere
in de pulpit o' de 'stinction an' de pos-
sels?"

"Nebber mine de pulpit," Fennel re-
plied. "I didn't come ober yere ter
swop honey nur pour out de sweet



Mr. Fennel entered the house.

milk o' de human flattery; I come yere
on business, dat's what I come fur, an'
I want's you ter 'mit dat fact ter yo'
membry."

"W'y, bruder, I doan' comperben
you," said Baxter, leaning over, plac-
ing his elbows on the pulpit and gaz-
ing at the preacher from across the
river.

"Well, mebbly you will comperben
me w'en I says dat I want's you ter
shut up dis here prayin' fur sun-
shine."

"Flingin' de comperbens o' de sea-
son er side," responded Baxter, pass-
ing his hand over his woolly beard. "It
is 'belled to say, nigger, get outen dis
house o' de Lawd an' go off down yander
in de paster o' niquity whar de
pizen vine grows and de hog weed
ketches de damp breaf o' de clumsy
toad fraug."

"Nebber mine 'bout de paster an'
nobber mine 'bout de toad fraug," Fen-
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business, an' you kaint skeer me off
wid er few words so idle dat da won't
eben play on my understandin'. Yere
we is, right cross de river, sufferin' fur
rain, and mighty high burnt up
wid de sun, an' yere you is ober on
dis side tryin' ter 'suade de Lawd ter
sen' mo' sunshine. You got to stop
it, dat's what you got to do. You
prayin' fur sun an' we prayin' fur rain
an' de fust thing you know we'll get de
Lawd so mixed up He won't hardly
know what t' r do, an' in de mean-
time de cotton gwine be killed, an'
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"Yas, de bredren is in my church
right now er beginn' de Lawd fur de
shower."

"Wall, you go ober dar an' tell 'em
ter let de Lawd er lone. We'se had
er ruff rain."

"Suff rain!" exclaimed Fennel. "W'y
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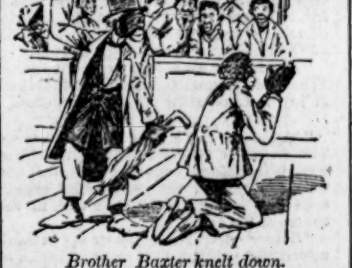
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spoke up, "pay no 'tention ter is nigger
dat drinks strong gin an' preaches
weak sermons, but open yo' mout an'
lead us in prar jes like I tells you to.
Yere what I says?"

"Oh, yere sah, I yeres well er ruff,
you."

Sanderson replied, "but I doan want'er
hab no truck wid dat nigger. Look
whut er arm he got, an' I bet right now
he kin butt de bark often er beech tree.
I doan mine prayin'—wouldn't mine
prayin' all day 'cept 'a pappin' lone
nuff ter eat a little sutthin, but I doan
feel like gittin' down yere ter pray an'
hab dat double-jointed man mau de life
outen me. W'en de life dun gone,
Bruder Baxter, I doan meck no dif-
ference wader er pussen, whar dar is no
sunshine ur not. Ise willin' ter do my
duty but I doan want'er feel like er
steer dun wallered on me caze I aint'
'joyin' de bes' o' health no how."

"Bruder Sanderson," persisted old
Baxter, "doan you be skeered by de
fist o' de reb. Turn loose yo' voice
an' er he hits you it woan be good fur
him."

"Oh, it mout not be good fur him,"
Sanderson pleaded, "bat dat wouldn't



Brother Baxter knelt down.

meck it good fur me. I aint' in no
condition to git hurt at de present,
Bruder Baxter. I tell you, an' I tell you
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dat is ruinin' our side de river, I'll take
it upon mysef ter hit you on de top o'
de head, sah."

"Will you gib me dis gyaument you
got on—dis fine coat?"

"Yas, I clat I will, but dis was all I
got fur preacin' las' year."

"I kaint help dat. Shuck off de
coat."

"I kaint git it off."

"I'll git it off fur you. Quick ur dat
dog will stick his pizen teeth in you."

"Yere, fur de Lawd's sake take it."

Fennel slipped out of the coat and
sprang through the window. Baxter
grinned and turning to the dog said:

"Pete I didn't think you was wuth so
much. Didn't gib de promise o' so
much wuth w'en you wuz layin' round
de house scratchin' de fleas offen yo' sef."

"W'y you aint' got de sense ter run and
be you? Dat nigger think he hurt my
head. Hub, jes well hit de corner o'
de house. Wall, de folks all gone. I'll
go now an' w'ar dis coat ter old Aunt
Jenny's funeral!"

OTIE P. REED.

HUMOR.

A tramp is the debris of civilization.
—N. Y. Journal.

No joke—The one played on our-
selves.—Texas Siftings.

Many a house, otherwise straight,
has a stoop to it.—Pittsburgh Chroni-
cle.

Many would-be betterers will be bet-
ter off if they don't bet at all.—But-
falo Commercial.

Kleptomania is rated to be, by all
odds, the most lucrative form of in-
saneity.—Lampoon.

Dubbs—I'm tired of Life, Snabbs.
—Well, why don't you stop your sub-
scription.—Jester.

FOR THE LOVER.
Though there isn't much wit
In a statement like this,
Still a man makes a hit
When he makes a miss.

[Philadelphia Press.]
The inhabitants of La Libertad, Bal-
vador, are La Liber adolones.—Pitts-
burgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Nothing short of a St. Paul census
enumerator could count a quorum in
the House these days.—Washington
Star.

Somehow or other the man who is
called on for a speech just before your
train always knows your best story.—
Elmira Gazette.

A school teacher refers to the mem-
bers of the youngest class in arithmetic
as "the little things that count."—
Washington Post.

"Dem turnip," said the Yamacraw
Italian vegetable dealer, "is rutabaga,
but dis sacka potata is bag-o'-roota."—
Savannah News.

AN IMPROPER RETORT.
There was a man in Washington
And he was wondrous wise,
Who was so very much respected,
They gave him the name of a prize.

Jeweler—Can't you pay me some-
thing on that bill you owe me?
Debtor—How much do you want?
I'd like enough to hire a lawyer to sue
you for the balance.—Jewelers'
Weekly.

The New Rule—Thirty customer—
"A most jolly, please!" Barkeeper—
"With without see?" "With, of
course." "A dollar and a half, please."
Cash in advance.—N. Y. Sun.

Should be a Doctor—Phrenologist—
Mr. Rysstak, your son has a decided
inclination toward the medical profes-
sion. Mr. Rysstak—Well, he orter
have one of the bitter pills yever seed.

American Millionaire (in Paris,
proudly)—My daughter is being waited
upon by a duke. Old Traveler—Well,
dukes make excellent waiters. There
are several of them in our restaurant,
too.—Good News.

Besant's Book.
(New York World.)
Walter Besant's success among Lon-
don philanthropists with "All Sorts
and Conditions of Men" bids fair to be
duplicated here. Nobody knows ex-
actly who is to build the People's Pal-
ace in New York, but rumor is so busy
with the name of Mrs. William H.
Vanderbilt that it is pretty well ac-
cepted that she will follow the lines
laid down in the big London struc-
ture. Besant's books have an unrivaled
sale among elderly women, and as
some of them are rich women, also, the
seed that he plants produces wonder-
ful results. No other of his books has
had quite so potent an influence, how-
ever, as "All Sorts and Conditions of
Men." His London is very great, and
with reason. His healthy and genial
tales are matched by the generous and
wholesome nature of the man himself.

He has no trace of cant, and he is as
healthy personally and in book form
as such latter day "realists" as Oscar
Wilde and George Moore are uncanny
and suggestive.

Big Pension Payment.
(From the Kansas City Star.)
In 1861 Thomas F. Williams of Atch-
ison county enlisted as a second lieut-
enant in a Kansas cavalry regiment,
and at the battle of Wilson's creek re-
ceived a wound disabling him for life,
for which he receives a pension of \$72
a month. By some oversight he was
not mustered out until about one year
ago. He put in a claim for services,
but there was no law covering his case.
A special act, however, has been past
for his benefit, and yesterday he re-
ceived information from the Treasury
Department that a draft for \$30,593
would be forwarded to him this week.
If the present Administration fails to
wipe out the surplus it won't be the
fault of Kansas.

Needed in Every Big City.
(Boston Traveler.)
In this city of many hotels there is
yet lack of room for the multitudes at-
tracted by any great event, and it is a
fact that a very large proportion of the
travelers who pass through the city,
especially families, who find the larger
hotels too pretentious or expensive, are
forced to accommodate themselves at
fourth-rate houses of hardly the best
reputation, lacking in many of the or-
dinary conveniences, and situated for
the most part in out-of-the-way locali-
ties. A mammoth hostelry in the busi-
ness portion of the city, embracing all
the essential conveniences of modern
hotels, with 500 or more rooms, con-
ducted on a low-price basis, ought to
succeed and would.

The Explanation Interrupted.
(Hamilton Spectator.)
"What is this original package busi-
ness?" she asked. "What does it
mean?" "Well," he began explaining,
"we'll say you are 120 pounds of honey
in a silk and gold and diamond
mounted case. Well, so long as you
are in the original wrapper," he con-
tinued, "wrapping his arms around her,"
"you can't understand how you are
the original wrapper."

SLAYERS OF THE SEAL.

The Blaine Bombshell in Far-
off Alaska.

FIGHTING FOR FUR IN BERING.

Why the Secretary of State's Cor-
respondence is Looked Upon
With Peculiar Satisfaction
in Sitka.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.—FOR THE TIMES.]

SITKA, (Alaska), July 15, 1890.—[Spe-
cial Correspondence.] The thunder
from the State Department at Wash-
ington falls with a peculiar charm upon
Sitkan ears. It comes just at the right
time to allay a little special inflamma-
tion. Long ago Alaskans learned to
look upon the foreign office correspond-
ence as a mere polite interchange of
diplomatic civilities. That the trans-
mission of an official letter from one
capital to the other really meant any-
thing no one here believed. For a
score of years it has been taken for
granted in Alaska that while mavericks
might violate every fishery law
upon the United States statute book,
no State Department officer would
dream of insisting upon any thing or
of saying a word calculated to offend
refined English ears. As always
happens in such cases, our fishmen
have had to defend their own
rights. It must be confessed that

last. Those who think, however, that
the English lion will submissively wag
his tail and subside, take a somewhat
optimistic view of the case.

There is plenty of material for a lively
row. All Sitka is rejoicing at the dex-
terity and nerve with which our side of
the affair has been handled. What-
ever be the outcome, there is no doubt
that in the near future our fisheries
will be safe from the intruders who
have threatened the extermination
of the seal. This devoutly-to-be-
wished consummation will be
brought about without bombard-
ment. When Russia and England
came to blows in the Crimea
we escaped shot and shell by a sort of
tacit agreement between the two na-
tions, and the conviction is general
here that, however much bluster may
precede the final settlement, it will,
when it comes, be amicable, permanent
and conclusive. Since the Bering Sea
disputes began to worry foreign sec-
retaries on both sides of the Atlantic, hun-
dreds of other international problems
have had their birth and burial. It
really began to look as though this one

would be a sort of diplomatic Wander-
ing Jew, always searching for a grave,
and yet always turning up with un-
diminished vitality, and now at last
Alaska congratulates itself that these
fruitful sources of bitterness and ir-
ritation are to be interred, quietly it is
hoped, but in any event, interred.

A change began to come over the
spirit of Sitka's dreams the moment
the American flag began to float over
it. Secretary Seward bought Alaska
in 1867, and from that time the record
has been one of push, energy, activity
and achievement. The stimulus of the
transfer was felt immediately. In-
creased values were perceptible every-
where. Indeed, say nothing about the
rank Alaska has since taken as a com-
mercial factor.

Now that the eyes of the people of
the United States are turned in a
northerly direction with the idea of
discovering what sort of a place may
possibly embroil them with the Brit-
ishers, it is safe to say they will know
a good deal about Alaska before the
diplomatic atmosphere is eventually
cleared up. They will find much to
interest them beside the materi-
al resources of Secretary Sew-
ard's purchase. The races which are
indigenous to the soil are by no means
prepossessing. They share most of the
true Indian characteristics. Cleanli-
ness is an obsolete word with them, if
it ever had any existence in their ver-
bal, and a blanket suffices for their
summer wardrobe. They blacken
their faces, with the beautiful con-
ception that this enhances their per-
sonal attractions, and then, lest this
cheerful tout ensemble should not be con-
sidered complete, they daub themselves

with red and blue stripes and patches.
An Alaska Indian on full dress parade
is therefore an edifying spectacle. He
is in his judgment most artistic when
he has succeeded in making himself
most grotesque and ferocious in ap-
pearance, the main point evidently being
to entirely obscure what little physical
charms nature has been good enough
to endow him with. Perhaps in a
higher degree than any other noble
man he possesses the universal
prejudice against anything like in-
dustry. His soul, in other words, is
above work.

This is perhaps due to the fact that
when he was lord of all he surveyed
he earned a living quite easily. Of
deer and bear meat he could secure
any quantity, and the fact that fishing
was good was proved by salmon
exports, which the Russian-American
company soon ran up to colossal figures,
not less than 150,000 salmon being sent
to the Sandwich Islands annually.

They were in advance of the American
day and generation to the extent that
they cremated their dead, their tombs
containing only the ashes of their dear
departed. The tomb was a box on
which savage and grotesque-looking
faces were daubed with the idea, it
was thought, of perpetuating the mem-
ory of the deceased. If the gentleman
who had been unfortunately or other-
wise transferred to the happy hunting
grounds happened to be a warrior of
achievement, then the faces of his
victims were portrayed on the
box, which was also
adorned with long tresses
of the human hair which he had tenderly
torn from the scalps of his conquered

foes. When an Alaska Indian asks
you for a Fetnachit Copia, which lit-
erally interpreted, means "fifteen
drops," you may know he is begging,
not for fifteen drops, but for half a
tumblerful of chain lightning. Less
than half a tumblerful would not reach
the dignity of a "nip."

Times have not changed here since
what are now alluded to as the good
old Russian days, when they had but
one hundred and eighty church holi-
days out of every three hundred and
sixty-five days. We have finally sim-
mered down to the regulation Fourth
of July and Washington's Birthday
festivities, with Christmas and New
Year's thrown in as consolation for the
departed ecclesiastical revelries. The
remnant of the orthodox Greek church
still remaining here cherish a tradi-
tion to the effect that when the stars
and stripes were ready for their
festival, the end has come and the Rus-
sian flag displayed great reluctance
to come down and clung tena-

ciously and patriotically to the staff.
An irreverent and unconvinced Amer-
ican climbed up and persuaded it to
descend. Something has been said
about the native artistic tendency as
displayed in a black background and
red and blue stripes and patches. It
is but fair to add that their efforts do
not represent the limit of development.
For instance, this is copied from an In-
dian stone carving.

I hope to have the privilege a little
later on of keeping you informed of the
events now actually transpiring here
and of giving you clear ideas of the
movements among the violators and
enforcers of United States laws which
provoke the agitation. For the benefit
of those to whom this is virtually an
unknown land, it may not be out of
place to say that the sea which figures
in the pending diplomatic disturbances
is named after Vitus Bering. He was a
Dane who entered the service of Rus-
sia because he ardently admired Peter
the Great.

Peter was organizing an expedition
to Kamtschatka when death vacated
the throne, but the Empress Catherine
took up the enterprise, and Bering
started from St. Petersburg in 1725.
It was years later, however, when he
undertook the most adventurous and
momentous trip. He discovered many
of the islands near the American coast,
and died of scurvy, living just long
enough to be taken ashore in a hand-
barrow. Muller gives this account of his
demise:

"He may have been said to have
been half buried alive, for the sand
rolling continually down from the side
of the ditch where he lay

AT TAHOE.

Summering at the Famous Mountain Resort.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ANGELENO.

The Trip and the Cost—Hotels and Charges—Scenery and Water—Temperature—Boating and Fishing.

MCKINNEY'S LANDING (Lake Tahoe, Aug. 2, 1890.)—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Lake Tahoe is not familiar by visitation to many of the citizens of Los Angeles, but there are few no doubt who have not heard or read of its remarkable beauty and charms. It is largely visited by citizens of San Francisco and the larger cities of the northern California, while it is the main summer resort of the people of Carson, Reno, Virginia City and other places in Nevada. It may be interesting to some to know something of the way of getting here, the nature of the trip, the accommodations or stopping places at the lake, and of the approximate expenses in taking such a journey. The price of a round trip railroad ticket from Los Angeles City to the lake and return is \$35.50. A sleeper is extra of course, and if taken, will be required for two nights each way. The route is direct to Sacramento, and from thence up the mountains to the summit, and on to Truckee. You take the stage at this place, and have a two hours' ride up the Truckee River through a pass in the mountains to the lake.

THE TRIP FROM TRUCKEE to this lake is a most romantic one; you follow the meandering of the river and constantly rest your eyes on the crystal waters as they flow over the rocks, breaking now into a snowy foam or again widening out at intervals into miniature lakes with old log pine and fir trees lying from the shore and projecting out upon the bottom; the bold mountains follow you, snow drifts not yet melted away, and clad to their bottoms with pine and fir trees, rising often to 100 or 150 feet in height. All along this drive, the river the eye catches the growth of the wild rose now in full bloom, and variegated in colors—here in pink, there in crimson, and again a brilliant yellow. In addition to these are many varieties of wild flowers, all adding a pleasing charm to the beauty of this excursion. The ride up to the waters of the lake. This ride by stage is not otherwise wearying as the coach although capable of carrying sixteen passengers, is even then roomy, and as comfortable as such vehicles are ever made. The stage ride terminates at Tahoe City, a small tourist town at the north end of the lake. Here there are three good hotels and good accommodations can be had at from \$10 to \$14 per week. These terms can be bettered when there is a family.

On the arrival at Tahoe City, the lake opens before you.

LIKE A GREAT SEA. For a distance of twenty-two miles it stretches southward, with an average width of about fifteen miles. In shape it is almost like an immense goose egg. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains that rise from 1000 to 8000 feet above the lake level. These mountains do not rise precipitously from the water's edge, but generally there is a slope, or a mesa, rising gently from the water, and extending back a mile or more until the mesa rises into the slope of the mountain side. Sometimes the sides of the mountains can be easily scaled, at others they are steep, broken and precipitous, and rise in a veritable mountain summits, as at Rubicon Springs, where the mountain range is known as "Rubicon Mountain," and at the southern extremity of the lake, where the mountain range is known as "Mount Tallac." These mountain ranges form the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and all summer long the snow remains in many places unmelting on the mountain sides or tops, and visible to the lake below. These mountains are irregular and broken, and everywhere rise a huge pile, that never tires, but on the contrary rests the eye as you gaze upon them. The State line that divides California and Nevada passes north and south, a little to the east of the center of the lake and Nature has certainly lavished her favors more liberally upon our own State side than upon the Nevada side, for the beauty of its scenery is almost entirely upon the California, or western shore. The mountains here are more beautiful.

RUBICON AND TALLAC are both on this side, while the Emerald Bay precipices and water fall are also on the same side; the company grounds and hotel sites are here also much more beautiful, while Nature has embellished these shores with almost continual picnic grounds in the shade of grand old fir and cedar trees. These trees reach upward, often from the lake shore to the mountain summit, while at frequent intervals wide cañons and ravines break the mountain rise, and run from the shore back into the mountain range. The Nevada side is nearly destitute of these timbered meadows or ravines, while the mountains are lower and generally far less attractive.

The landscape view, however, of the entire lake is grand and inspiring, and its wondrous beauties have been written in prose and poetry ever since the Argonauts opened up a pathway to its silver waters. Mark Twain in his book called "Roughing It," has given a description of the lake that is truthful and humorous, while the famous orator Starr King, in his published work gave perhaps as elegant a description of it as has ever been penned.

LALAGUNA LIMPA. The lake is famed rather more particularly in regard to the wonderful purity of the water. At an average distance of a quarter of a mile from the western shore the bottom can be seen where the depth is by actual measurement 166 feet. But at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the shore the bottom generally abruptly falls to a depth of 800 feet, where there is a mesa, or second bench. This extends out for a mile or so farther where the bottom abruptly falls again to a depth of 1500 feet, the bottom pitching to the north. By actual measurement by United States engineers for a distance of fifteen miles the bottom averages 1500 feet in depth—north to south—while in places it is 1645 feet deep. The remarkable transparency of the water extends from the shore to the first bench about a quarter of a mile out. It is of a bright emerald color to the bench, but from the bench it becomes a bottle green in color across to the other side. The water close to the shore is very deceptive as to depth, owing to its purity. At, say, twenty feet from the shore a stranger would estimate the depth at three feet, while it would be seven or eight feet deep. At a depth of fifty feet does not appear over twenty. The

wonderful purity of the water was explained to us by John McKinney, the oldest hotel proprietor on the lake, to be owing to the fact that the water flowing into it is almost wholly from the melted snow of the mountains, that this comes down over granite pebbles and sand from the mountain ravines and is free from all sediment or mineral matter, and is nearly pure and similar to the distilled water used by druggists in compounding medicines as it is possible to find it in nature. There are no rivers flowing into the lake, and hence no sediment is carried down. So Mr. McKinney's explanation is entirely satisfactory. Of course it may be supposed that the temperature of this water is very low. That is true. At the surface it is now 65°; but at 800 feet it is 44.5°, while at 1600 feet it is 39.5°.

MOIST AND UNPLEASANT. It has often been stated that the body of a drowned person never rises in this lake. This is true, and I have been diligently endeavoring to ascertain the reason. Mr. McKinney states that Prof. La Conte, formerly of the State University, also inquired into this question, and finally determined the reason to be owing to the fact that the sinking body, when it reaches a depth of 800 feet, at a temperature of 44.5° reaches a point where the temperature forbids formation or decay; that no gas is formed in the body to cause it to rise, and that it remains upon the bottom until, by the action of the water, the flesh falls away from the bony framework of the body and disappears. It is commonly believed that this lake water has some peculiar and unknown property that causes bodies to sink never to rise again, and hence many who have gone in bathing in it, having become exhausted while swimming, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere at this high altitude, which will not permit of the same muscular exertion as at a lower altitude, have concluded that the water is treacherous and dangerous to bathers, and that it is not safe to go boating upon the lake. This, of course, is an error, and we can testify from personal experience that no safer or more delightful bathing, when carefully pursued, can be found anywhere in fresh water than here. The water is now cool at 65°, but not so cool as the water of the Bay at San Francisco, nor is it colder than the water at Santa Monica during the earlier part of the summer—say up to the middle of July.

The usual winter fall of snow causes an average spring rise in the water of about 24 inches, but last winter occurred the heaviest fall of snow known during the past 25 years. The snow began falling about the 20th of October, and ceased about the first of May last. During that time the fall was 66 inches of snow and 18 inches of rain, or 12 inches of dry snow is equal to one inch of water, the total equivalent in rainfall was 73 inches, this has raised the waters of the lake higher than they have ever been known before, while the time required to melt all the snowfall has delayed the season up here far beyond the usual period.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. The visitor having arrived at the lake, the first inquiry is: "Where can I make myself the most comfortable and where can I get the most enjoyment or rest?" If there was only one hotel on the lake, and that one situated at the most romantic spot, one would have no trouble, but there are about a dozen scattered along the shores at different points, so that a stranger feels lost in deciding where to plant his baggage. Some visitors go to one hotel, and remain there as long as they stay at the lake; others make a tour of the lake, visiting at Tahoe City, and stopping there a week or less, then moving on to another hotel, and so on until they make the grand tour; others go direct to the Tallac House, on the southern shore of the lake, because it is the most fashionable place, and they remain there until they are ready to return to their homes. It is better for the stranger to first decide where he likes it best, and then go to that place and remain. To all such who come with their families, the best plan is to leave the family at Tahoe City for several days, while he takes a trip around the lake in one of the two small iron steamers, visiting each stopping place, and thus satisfying himself as to terms, as to rooms, as to location, boating, fishing, etc. He can thus decide where he wants to confer his time and return, and give his family. As we have already said, the western shore is by far the most attractive, and there are three principal stopping places on that side where satisfactory accommodations can be had.

The first place after leaving Tahoe City on the steamer is John McKinney's, the oldest hotel on the lake, and is eight miles from Tahoe City. Here the fishing is claimed by old fishermen to be the best on the lake. McKinney's is on a high ground, and under the shade of old pines and firs. He has some twenty cottages, which are furnished and suitable for families or single persons. These are situated amidst the trees, but with an uninterrupted view of the lake. The cottages are superb, the walks, the boating, the woods, the view, all invite one to the anticipation of the utmost enjoyment, and we can say from experience no other place on the lake possesses quite so many attractions. The table can be set as you wish, and the food is good, but the family rest and enjoyment is greater. There is no style attempted here. Guests are unpretending and satisfied with plain, but good, substantial fare in return for the unfettered liberty with which they are permitted to boat and fish without extra charge, and to go and come as they like. This is a favorite place for people having children. The price is \$12.00 per week; families, special rates.

The next stopping place is the Bellevue House, three miles below McKinney's. This is a new hotel, more pretentious than McKinney's. The hotel is two stories, and quite large. There are a number of cottages here also. The facilities are good. The location is slightly, but the shade and surroundings are not specially inviting. The price here is \$12.00 per week. Here are accommodations for 100 guests.

AN EDITOR'S CABIN. At the north end of the place Mr. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, owns a tract of 195 acres, with a nice log house a short distance from the water's edge; the logs have been squared, and the house is as nice as any one could desire for a summer's camping. Eight miles below the Bellevue is Emerald Bay—a small bay half a mile wide and extending in from the lake a distance of three miles. This is a most romantic place, surrounded by the most beautiful scenery. The hotel is on the edge of the head of the bay. Here the lake rises over 3000 feet beyond the lake, rising very rugged and precipitous, the range here being broken into a sort of gorge, down which a large stream of water flows over two separate falls of about 100 feet each. The water is broken into a frothy foam, showing mass as it tumbles down these falls, which are seen the entire distance of Emerald Bay. The

hotel here is excellent and the price \$14 per week. There are cottages here, but this is famed for being the most beautiful place on the lake, but we judge that a few days' sojourn here would satisfy anyone, as the scenery is too limited to give one that sense of space and distance that adds such a charm to the view of the lake. The color of the water of this bay is emerald green, hence its name.

AT THE END. About five miles beyond Emerald Bay, on the southern end of Lake Tahoe, is the landing at the Tallac House. This place is at the opposite extreme of the lake from Tahoe City, and from here, perhaps, the best view of this inland sea is obtained—as it stretches away far to the northward. The mountain view, however, is not so picturesque as at other points on the lake. Mount Tallac stands off to the southwest, a distance of some five miles, where it rises above the rest of the range a fair distance of 100 feet above the level of the sea. The lake is 6216 feet above sea level, so that Tallac towers over 8000 feet above the lake. The Tallac House is owned by E. J. Baldwin, but is conducted by M. Lawrence & Co., who will in November open the new hotel, "The Oakwood," at the Santa Anita ranch. The Tallac House is the largest hotel probably on the lake, and as it is conducted after the style of the San Francisco hotels, and demands high prices, it obtains the patronage of those who want the best of everything and are willing to pay for such comforts. The prices here are from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per day, but the board is no better than at the other hotels named. For a gent and wife a single room can be had at \$5 per day, no reduction for length of stay of season. There are a number of nice cottages scattered through the grounds, which are furnished and which are available for guests of the hotel who have families. This hotel, including cottages, some seventy rooms, with accommodations for 180 guests, at this hotel only do the guests dress for dinner. Here, also, is a good bath house, for lake bathing, and a lively where driving turnouts can be had.

There are THREE STOPPING PLACES on the California side of the lake where board can be obtained, and the five places named above are the principal ones along which visitors stay. The trip from Tahoe City to the Tallac is made in about two hours by steamer. There are two small steamers that ply on the lake, and make regular daily trips from Tahoe City to the Tallac. The trip is made through the lake, and thence make the trip around the lake, letting off passengers at such points as desired by them. The steamer fare for the round trip is \$3. At each of the hotels roundabouts are supplied in abundance with refreshments, and the water is not steam heated for excursion parties on the lake, but at McKinney's, Mr. R. A. Colwell owns a small four-ton vessel operated by electricity and naphtha, which makes some seven miles an hour, and carries about twenty persons. He has a small boat for the guests at McKinney's, and thus they run about from point to point as the guests desire, for a mere nominal charge.

THE SEASON has been very backward this year, caused by the late melting of the enormous snowfall of last winter. This has kept visitors away, but now the season being fairly opened, the hotels are rapidly filling up. There are but few from Southern California as yet; ourselves and family at McKinney's, Mr. Fomeroy of the Bellevue, and Gates, and the family of the Bellevue, are present. Los Angeles. Mr. Caspar Kohn has engaged rooms for himself and party of ten in all at the Tallac, and are expected soon. There are others from Tulare county, but the great majority of those who are now here are from Nevada, and the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento. From the fact that those we have met have been here previously and express an ardent admiration for this locality, we conclude that to pass a summer here is pretty good, and to be come so attached to the lake that he will want to make it a regular summering home. It is a place which suggests to the tired-out, broken-down man or woman, quietness, repose and rest. When the heat of mid-summer has passed, and the children are no longer a burden of business that he shall give the over-taxed nerves temporary cessation of the big pressure strain upon them, and to the mother whose nerves have become strained to their utmost tension in the never ending cares of rearing the children, the lake can give a spell of relief—how often the question comes to mind.

"WHERE CAN I GO to find change and rest?" To us of Los Angeles, it is something of a change to go to the sea shore at Santa Monica, or Long Beach, but it is not enough of a change or produce that the health is benefited and the system requires. There is no climatic change. There is a change for cooler air, but the atmospheric conditions are the same as at home. The barometer pressure of the air is precisely the same, while the scenic change becomes more noticeable. It is in a way, the white sandy beach. How one long for a forest upon the top of the bluffs at Santa Monica; how one wishes for the shade of big leafy trees, where one can sit or lie down and read or sleep away the passing day hours of the summer holiday. It is a beautiful, restful, and one clamors for something to be added to the seashore attractions, that one can never find. One never gets rested there, and always one is thinking of some purling brook, with pebbly bottom and ice cold water, where one can bathe one's head and cool one's face.

WHAT ADMIRABLE WATER one has to drink on the seashore! Well, to get water to drink that goes to the soul one must go to the mountains, and here is food for the soul, and drink for the soul, for the tired and worn-out wayfarer, his wife and his children.

A QUESTION. But is the sudden change from the seashore to this high altitude beneficial? We were told at Truckee that people who have come from Southern California, and that the cool air up here as could those of San Francisco. This cannot be true. We have tested it in our own person, our wife and little boy, and after two weeks' observation conclude that although the system of a person from Southern California may be more relaxed than that of a resident of colder places, yet after about ten days of acclimatization of the system to the more rarified atmosphere and the colder nights, he can endure the change as well as any one. We of the South need warmer weather, and our guard is not at home, and unless we guard against the cold, we are apt to get chilled, the children to catch colds and the women to get out of condition.

THE TEMPERATURE now averages 55°, at 7 a. m.; 80° at 2 p. m. and 65° at 8 p. m. Last week it was at 12 m. for several days, and this is not so comfortable during the day and one can go rowing or fishing on the lake and not suffer

any discomfort from the heat at any time. But at night, whether boating in the house, if one has warm clothing on one can keep perfectly comfortable. We rise at 6 a. m., but on account of our child and wife, make a fire and warm our room for the morning, so as to guard against the low range of the temperature. So we conclude that with due care in clothing, and in keeping the room warm on arising, one from Southern California will endure the change as beneficially as those from other places.

The fishing on the lake will be described in a future letter as well as other recreations.

GEORGE W. KNOX.

"Go West, Young Man." "Do you know," said an old timer at the Chicago club, "that that epigrammatic bit of advice to young men, 'Go west,' so generally attributed to Horace Greeley, was not original with him? No! Well, it wasn't. It all came about this way: John L. B. Soule was the editor of the Terre Haute Express back in the '50's, and one day in '51, if I remember right, he and Dick Thompson, afterward secretary of war, were conversing in the former's sanctum. Thompson had just finished advising Soule to go west and grow up with the country, and was praising his talents as a writer.

"Why, John," he said, "you could write an article that would be attributed to Horace Greeley if you tried."

"No, I couldn't," responded Mr. Soule modestly. "I'll bet I couldn't."

"I'll bet a barrel of flour you can if you'll promise to try your best, the flour to go to some deserving poor person."

"All right," I'll try," responded Soule. "He did try, writing a column editorial on the subject of discussion—the opportunities offered to young men by the west. He started in by saying Horace Greeley could never have given a young man better advice than that contained in the words, 'Go west, young man.'"

"Of course the advice wasn't quoted from Greeley, merely compared to what he might have said, but in a few weeks the exchanges began coming into The Express office with the epigram reprinted and accredited to Greeley almost universally. So wide a circulation did it obtain that at the New York Tribune, which editorially reprinted The Express article, and said in a foot note:

"The expression of this sentiment has been attributed to the editor of The Tribune erroneously. But so heartily does he concur in the advice it gives that he is referred to as 'a young man' by the editor of the Terre Haute Express, and joins in saying 'Go west, young man, go west.'"

—Chicago Mail.

After Many Years.

There is a literary woman in New York whose name is known to every person interested in literary matters. Eight years ago, however, the world had never heard or read her name. Among her first efforts was a verse of which then, in her amateurish enthusiasm, she was quite proud. After revising it in one or two places at the suggestion of a New York editor she had it accepted by one of the popular magazines of the day. Since then she has been a close literary student, and today her work can be measured by the highest literary standards. Six weeks ago one of her poems happened to appear in the pages of the New York Tribune, and it had been a poem by her included in the "forms" of the forthcoming issue of the Tribune. She wondered at this, for although she had sold several poems to this particular periodical she could not remember having sent them any verse.

Piqued by curiosity she called upon the editor, and found that it was her poem accepted eight years ago. She begged permission to read it, and at once saw how immeasurably it fell below her present work. She pleaded with the editor to withdraw it, but he would not consent. It had been running on the press for over three weeks, and thousands of copies were printed. So nothing could be done. The magazine is out with the poem, while the author's feelings can be imagined. And as one reads the poem, and compares it with the present work, the wonder is not only how such crudeness could have existed where there is now so much polish, but how the editor could have accepted it for good verse. The author's friends know the circumstances, and they laugh over it, but the public is not on the inside, and a sensitive feminine nature is not waterproof against this public's criticism.—New York Letter.

France Buries All Its Citizens. It is the law in France for the government to bury all of its citizens. In that country funerals are government property, and the undertakers are military officers, ranking usually as majors or captains. The finer the funeral the higher the rank of the official in charge, who is dressed, as a rule, in black velvet, with gold lace, and a sword at his side. The burial bureau in Paris occupies one of the largest buildings in the world. If you die there your relatives and friends are not consulted at all as to your funeral. The bureau upon receiving report of your death through the police takes its own steps to take the official position and means of your family.

In accordance with its information on these points the funeral is ordered. If the bureau decides that you ought to have a first class funeral you are compelled to have it whether or no, and if it is not paid promptly the funeral goes on as if you were dead. The sort of funeral chosen for you will be of eleven classes, as the bureau may direct, the expense descending from \$5,000 for a first class burial to \$12 for a tenth class interment. Paupers come in the eleventh class and are put underground for nothing.—Cor. Washington Star.

Disposal of Sewage. For many years the only important object in regard to sewage seemed to be how to get it out of the way, and that, indeed, with some variation, is still the burden of the inquiries on the subject in all populous places where the retention of offensive refuse is recognized as an evil, and where many other things are postponed to the great cause of public health. In some communities the solution of this problem, even in very ancient times, was substantially what it is now in the best severed cities; that is, sewage was carried to distant points by a current of water flowing through culverts. Even in the city of Jerusalem this system was in operation in the days of Solomon, and modern engineers have discovered the remains of the system, and thus proved an interesting fact as to which history was silent save for a few vague phrases here and there.—Harper's Weekly.

The House Fly. A house fly is born fully grown and of mature size, and there are no little flies of the same species, the small ones occasionally observed being different in kind from the large ones. The house fly does not bite nor pierce the skin, but gathers its food by a comb or rake, or brush like tongue, with which it is able to scrape the varnish from covers of books, and it thus tickles the skin of persons upon which it alights to feed upon the perspiration. A fly is a scavenger and is a vehicle by which contagious diseases are spread. It poisons wounds, and may carry deadly virus from decaying organic matter into food.—New York Telegram.

His Excuse. Jessie—You careless fellow! Can't you dance without falling? Jack (whose latest rival is a Britisher)—Pardon me, but I merely stumbled over the h's dropped by your Cockney admirer.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

SLANG OF THE STAGE.

SOME TERSE AND EXPRESSIVE, IF NOT ELEGANT, WORDS.

De Wolf Hopper Acts as Translator—The Big Not Unknown Behind the Footlights—Terms in Common Use Among Actors Explained—Queer Expressions.

"It is a case of extra frappe," said De Wolf Hopper during one interview, "and enough to give you pneumonia just to look at them."

"What on earth do you mean?" asked one of the little party.

"I mean it's a bitterly cold audience," replied the comedian, and he continued in a monologue, which was broken by occasional mad rushes to the stage, from which he returned prepping and crosser than ever, if Hopper ever could be cross.

"Frappé is a bit of stage slang which is gradually coming into general use. As its originator I flatter myself it is somewhat expressive and a trifle neat."

"Have you ever thought, by the way, how terse and expressive the generality of stage slang is? No! Well, let me give you a few of the most common of our professional expressions, appending thereto a translation into the vulgar tongue, and then I think you will agree with me."

"To 'hog,' for instance, means to try and get the laughter and applause which in the nature of things belong to your fellow performers—a more easy task to the experienced actor than an outsider would imagine, and one which is an especial favorite of some stars, who would take a fit if one of their company were to 'get a hand.'"

"There, that is another expressive term. What can be more significant of applause? A 'jay' is an outsider of any description."

"The 'angel' and the 'trout.'"

"An angel is, I think, a delicious term. The angel is the meritorious individual who is backing a company or a star, and who, as a general rule, is gaining experience and losing a little hard cash in the course of the operation."

"Paper"—tough simple, as we say in Gaul, means the printed bills or lithographs of every description which herald forth to a suffering public that Mr. Crumley's Aggregation of Comical Comedians, and so forth, can be seen at or are coming to the Oaklawn opera house on such and such a night.

"To paper a house, on the contrary, means to fill it with apathetic individuals who are afraid to applaud because their seats have cost them nothing. When the deadheads are once inside the building they are referred to as 'snow,' and the origin of which phrase they say—but, as Mr. Rudyard Kipling would remark, 'that is another story.'"

"When a play fails it is a 'post,' when it succeeds it is a 'hit,' and in the latter case the success is referred to as 'a snow,' and the origin of which phrase they say—but, as Mr. Rudyard Kipling would remark, 'that is another story.'"

"Gagging" and "guying." "Every actor, except, of course, a comic opera comedian, will occasionally take liberties with the author's text and interpolate lines or phrases of his own; then he is 'gagging.' When he finds the lines so bad that he thinks he would lose his self respect by speaking them with serious intent he burlesques them slightly in the delivery, and if he does it cleverly the audience are given to snigger at his 'guying,' as we term it. 'Guying' is just about one degree more serious a crime than 'gagging.' A 'guy' is a 'guy' who is 'guying' a play, and some unfortunate who can never get a regular engagement support a precarious existence on 'snaps' alone. Then they are termed 'turkey actors,' for their richest pickings are to be found about Thanksgiving day, when every little town or village will support a show at least, however bad."

"An actor's part is divided into 'longths' of forty-two lines each, and if he learns it quickly he is said to be a 'good study,' if not, he is naturally 'a bad study,' and actors are always anxious to know how 'the piece went' in front. Next day they look for 'notices' or criticisms in the papers."

"An actor who always 'wants the center,' or tries to get continually in the middle of the stage near the footlights, is abhorred by all his fellows. So is the fellow who always tries to 'get above' or to stand so far up the stage as to compel his companions to turn their backs to the audience in order to address him."

"The actor who 'makes a hit,' or succeeds in a part and immediately wants his salary raised from \$25 to \$350 a week, is said to have 'a big head,' or an 'elephantine caput,' as we nowadays put it when we speak Bostonese."

"But if I bore you much longer you will be asking me, as we are wont to tenderly inquire of our fellow actors who have just stepped off the stage amid a whirlwind of applause, 'Have you been on yet?' and now I come to think of it, I shall have to 'make a break,' for I hear my 'cue,' and Hopper waddled off to put life into his frappe audience.—New York Tribune.

Drew a Long Breath and Cheered. A throng of spectators witnessed a thrilling rescue at a railroad crossing. A Jersey City one Wednesday evening. A train was running at a lively rate when a woman with a baby carriage attempted to cross the track in advance of it. A young girl who was with her tripped and fell between the tracks over which the train was approaching. Henry Fleigant and Warren Kennedy sprang to her rescue. Fleigant reached her first, and as he lifted her, she slipped and fell against Kennedy. The latter, however, seized the girl and rolled out of the way of the train, pulling Fleigant along. The train came just grazed Fleigant, but he escaped injury. The crowd cheered the rescuers when it was able to draw a long breath.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Big Clock. A Brooklyn man, Mr. Bisland, of the firm of Bisland & Holt, of the New York Stock Exchange, is said to own the biggest clock in this country. It is in the office of the firm, on Wall street. It is four feet across the face, and the second hands are as far apart as the hour hands on an ordinary timepiece. This really remarkable clock was made by a youth who is not 21 years old, and is said to keep excellent time.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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Is not a cosmetic, but permanently beautifies. It creates soft, smooth, clear, velvety skin and by its use gradually makes the complexion several shades whiter. It is a constant protection from the effects of sun and wind and prevents sunburn and freckles, and blemishes will never come while you use it. It cleanses the face far better than soap and water, nourishes and builds up the skin tissues and thus prevents the formation of wrinkles. It gives the freshness, carmine and glowing of a young girl. Every lady, young or old, ought to use it, as it gives a more youthful appearance to an old lady, and that permanent beauty which no time can take away. It is sold by all druggists and hairdressers, or at Mrs. Gervase Graham's establishment, 28 Post street, San Francisco, where she treats ladies for all blemishes to face or figure. Ladies at a distance treatise by letter. Send stamp for her little book, "How to be Beautiful." F. W. BRAUN & CO., wholesale agents, Los Angeles.



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THE FASHIONS IN LONDON

Some New Frocks for the Princess of Wales.

POSSIBLE RETURN TO STYLES

Of the Third Empire—Toilettes of Mrs. Kendal and Sarah Bernhardt—Tennis on a Bright Day at Wimbledon.

Copyright 1890 for the Times.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—[Special Correspondence.] It is not wise to risk one's reputation by venturing predictions prematurely, but the simple fashions we have had for the past season or two are running into such eccentricities as to bode change. At Cottes and at Bath and at Ilfracombe the rosy English girl has gotten past the "Will it wash?" of Mrs. Siddons and the "Will it wear?" of Mrs. Primrose? and asks "Will it paint?" first, last and all the time, with the natural result that she and her companions—such of them as are not dyed in the wool tailor-girls—go about looking like a lot of costumed models, somewhat no doubt to the satisfaction of the artists, but more or less to the distress of those level-headed individuals who maintain that because a thing is beautiful in a picture it does not necessarily follow that it is beautiful out of one.

If I dared look ahead to the autumn I should say that we were going to turn for our new reign of modes to the court of the third Napoleon. Should we return to the fashions of Eugenie we should not merit congratulations on our common sense, seeing that the third Empire had always about it a flavor of the demi-monde, in spite of



Costume at Wimbledon.

its efforts to revive the politeness of the days before the revolution; but the tendency toward trained skirts with voluminous petticoats seems untaken. Already one sees occasionally a modest crinoline. A handsome girl who passed me on horseback out Hampton court yesterday morning had her black habit cut to all appearance over a small hoopskirt. It looked odd enough, you may believe, and carried one back at once to the flowing skirts and plumed riding hats of 1867. Some of the smartest dresses in the shops have quite full skirts with trimmings in festoons. One that I saw a few days ago was of black velvet ribbons about the throat, the streamers hanging down behind and even to do their hair in nets low on the back of the neck, one cannot help wondering what memories it must awaken in the breast of the forlorn ex-Empress as she cruises in melancholy state off the coast of Norway, to see the summer tourist blossoming in little dress adornments that recall constantly the palmy days of her past and gone reign.

The Princess of Wales has been having some toilets made in London, the prettiest of which, as they were shown this morning by the house filling the order, was almost the simplest; a pale fawn-colored crepe cloth with narrow panel of brown velvet on one side, edged with coffee-colored lace. The long waisted pointed bodice had sleeves very full on top and was trimmed with lace, carried zovare



Velvet at the Throat.

fashion, about the armholes. There was a high collar of brown velvet, a little bonnet made of a single rose set in folds of fawn-color and brown, and a brown sun-shade covered with cream-colored chiffon. A smart cloak for the outdoor functions which are reckoned here among the most important of the laborious duties of royalty was of cream-colored foute cloth, lined throughout with old gold surah and made in a loose plain style with a shoulder yoke of white and gold oriental cloth and a fligree clasp at the throat. A rose-colored dress which seemed to betray quite plainly the renewed influence of the fashions of the third empire was trimmed about the bottom of the skirt, waist, neck and sleeves with rows of narrow white satin ribbon passed through little embroidered rings. The accompanying hat was of light lace straw covered with a rose. A charming white dress had a bodice and

petticoat of white moire with a vest of pale yellow lace, the skirt lightly draped with white veiling finished with a gold-colored gimp. There were two or three pretty crepe de chine, one of gray embroidered in gray and silver and having large puffed sleeves of gray chiffon over gray silk; another of pale yellow over which fell a deep flower of gold-threaded gimpure and a third of pale blue sprinkled with cowpals tied in small pompadour bouquets.

Two or three matinees were of elaborate construction. One was of a delicate lilac with a design in tiny white morning glories running all over it and edged with a two-inch purple velvet ribbon all around. The dainty little corsage was formed of alternate rows of white Swiss embroidery and muslin and was confined by purple velvet ribbons tying at the waist, and falling to the ground. Poppy-red foulard, powdered with black flowers and set off by black ribbons, and a flowered muslin plentifully trimmed with lace morning toilets fresh looking in the extreme.

A couple of handsome evening gowns deserve respectful mention. The one was of jonquil-colored lampas brocaded with flowers in raised gold. The corsage and the train were entirely of this regal material, the train having a border at the edge where the same flowers that appeared in the breadths were massed in still greater sumptuousness. In front the petticoat was draped with white tulle caught up on the sides with sprays of golden white tulle with pale pink and cream ribbons. The low corsage was trimmed lavishly with gold braid embroidered with real pearls, the short sleeves being of tulle finished with wheat ears on the shoulders. The other evening dress was of bois de rose tulle silk caught back from the petticoat of costly point d'Angleterre lace by quaint old clasps of silver set with diamonds.

The openness with which costumes are displayed in London establishments before being sent home to their owners is rather surprising to an American. I have seen this week without any especial effort a pretty shrimp pink pongee dress trimmed with brown ribbons, ordered by "our lady wrangler," Miss Philippa Fawcett, and assuming to indicate that head mathematics is not incompatible with a head for gowns; also a white cashmere frock embroidered in white and mauve, over a green velvet petticoat to the order of the newly returned Duchess of Connaught, and various fashions of tulle and bangalines connected with people who do not always dress in better taste for belonging to the peerage.



The Latest in Millinery.

There were many pretty toilets out at the great carillon and fern exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society. Mrs. Kendal wore white silk entirely covered with a black net on which were large black spots like a shilling. Her bright red poppy bonnet was small touch of color. Here as elsewhere this summer I was struck by the number of pretty girls. In New York the young married woman is so very much to the fore that one feels a marked change in looking on the society of such a number of quite young and very blooming girls enjoy so enthusiastically the pleasures of their first season. Sarah Bernhardt looked in for half an hour in a toilet that bore no sort of resemblance to those so characteristic of her on the stage. It was of pale mauve silk with white stripes and small dark violet Louis XVI. designs, cut with Venetian collarette or deep ruche of black tulle band with jet-embroideries. About the waist was a belt of jet and her sleeves were of dark violet, showing under sleeves of pale mauve. She wore a black straw bonnet, carried a black feather fan and looked as if she might have a waist measure of full thirty inches, her circumference being much the same from the hips to under the arms.

If it be not too late in the season for such a warning the big hats have been quite overdone. Women who are careful about their toilets have given up the flights of full grown swallows that twitter about immense brims, and the wotous flower gardens that overhang many indiscreet heads earlier in the summer. Small, neat bonnets are now the rule, or small, flat hats shaped like an oyster shell. As autumn approaches it becomes evident that we are to continue for yet another winter the reign of the broad-brimmed hat. The newer ones now being put on exhibition are large and bold, the designs copied from nature. Great flag leaves and palms all in one tone are thrown on contrasting grounds. For tell women they are effective where used for trains, but on short, and especially on dumpy women, they may be expected to be most bizarre. Regent street is brilliant with broad-brimmed hats showing large spots which day by day, increase in numbers and in size. One window that I pass almost daily is heaped with rich stuffs in white and very pale colors, cream and fawn, whereon lily leaves and huge thistles and tulip buds and parsley leaves disport themselves riotously in all magnificence of coloring. Shot silks seem to be coming in, and these are shown in broad, a shot green and red being dotted, for example, with pale yellow flowers. When these bold designs are not employed the ground is covered with a lattice-work of lace or a renaissance pattern in which are imprisoned small conventional bouquets.

A tennis day at Wimbledon shows why the daughters of old England and their loveliest if the rain is merciful and spares their gowns. Yesterday was delightful, with hot sun and cool breeze and red toulards, cottons and satens to furnish a riot of color against the background of green. Next to red the chic toilet was white with a yellow parasol. Pale violet muslin was pretty with a hat like a nimbus. Sea green crapon was pretty also, with white hat, collar, sash and sleeves. Pink printed delaine made a dainty dress with brown hat crowned with a forest of white frills. Take her how you will the English girl is delicious at a distance and oddly prim at near view.

Unreasonable.
[Judge.]

A hardened judge thus replied to the criticisms of some friends who upbraided him for not taking a wife. "You certainly cannot expect me to marry a woman who'd be foolish enough to have me!"

PROPHECY.

Revelation, Hail, Cyclone, Storm and Havoc.

STUDY OF NATURAL PHENOMENA

Col. Blanton Duncan Explains and Defends His Positions and Theories—The End of the Age Near.

Colonel Blanton Duncan, now in this city, has written the following letter to the editor of the Chicago Evening Post:

LOS ANGELES (Cal.), July 22, 1890.
Editor of Chicago Evening Post: A friend has forwarded to me an article from your issue of July 16th representing that "Blanton Duncan, a gentleman in Louisville, insists that the end of the world is at hand." It cannot be helped that men without brains or responsibility should utter such statements. I have been asked to state, but when a responsible editor and man of sense catches up something floating around, and places it in his columns without further investigation, the case is deplorable.

I take for granted that you have never seen one of the many letters which I have written on these subjects, alluded to by you, or my views would not again be so totally misrepresented—as they have been a thousand times by others before—who did not know what they were discussing. I therefore say that I never uttered such rubbish as you have stated I "insist" but I have repeatedly written since 1878—

First—"That the end of the age was near at hand—the Aion in Greek, referred to by the Scriptures."
Second—I have continually written and proved to my own satisfaction from the prophecies, that the present decade would witness the greatest destruction which would go on to about 19—60 and the final greatest destruction would occur six and one-half years thereafter—terminating with the year 1966.

Third—For years previous to, and during the past decade, I wrote that the physical phenomena would be signals of the coming of the end of the world. I have written that the four great planets—a duration approximately of five years. And that the foretold signs and warnings would be given to the world in the year 1888, and that, what these foretellers meant. Those who have read my arguments, and remember them, can testify as to how exactly my statements have been verified.

Fourth—Assuming that the latter verses of XVI Revelations indicated what would come in this decade, I continue to write that the coming of the end of the world would be a great and greater in violence, and that they would include earthquakes, cyclones, lightning, hail of vast size, as well as pestilence and wars of universal character, which would sweep away the masses of mankind.

Fifth—The earthquakes has not assumed great proportions yet. They will come at the appointed time, until they culminate in the final disaster of which the description is given in the Scriptures. It is like this since the creation of the world.

Sixth—The cyclones for the past four months in the United States alone have been a record. The destruction, and the evidence of how many man's edifices are as mere egg shells before omnipotence.

Seventh—The lightning has become actively destructive not only of vast amounts of property—but I think over 1000 lives have been lost in the United States during the past four months. It is a record. Fifty years ago it was a startling phenomenon when a journal recorded the death of a human being in that manner. As if to test the accuracy of my prophecies, it is not practicing what is preached, and that life service prevails—the churches are beginning to be the scene of destruction, with numerous instantaneous deaths.

Eighth—Hail in terrible devastation is appearing in thousands of localities—the ice being larger than a fist and in one case in Central New York it was as large as a chest thick, going like cannon balls through roofs of houses. This method was one of the plagues sent upon Egypt, as the Bible will bear witness. It is a record. It is a record. It is a record.

Ninth—"The 'thunders' have not been heard yet, but they will destroy as many lives from panic and horror, as any other age."

Tenth—It has been insisted that universal war would come in this decade. What is the fact? Last January all America was in a state of excitement. It was assumed revolution, and civil war is likely to begin there any day, just as it has come in Buenos Ayres, and spread throughout all continents. The United States, Mexico, Venezuela and adjacent Republics are in a feverish condition. All Central America is at war with Mexico getting ready to pierce the isthmus of Panama, and the internal feuding black ulcer ready to destroy us, and now being further irritated by the partisan attempts through a force of 10,000 men to take the city of Mexico. The world is in a state of universal war.

Eleventh—The pestilences and famines have been created in the past twenty years which we have forgotten, just as we remember nothing of the Christian era earthquake only four years ago, or of the terrible famine by which millions of human beings were killed. It is just as predicted by Christ, that all these warnings would produce more effect and belief than the prophecies of the Bible. The prophecies of the Bible have been directed to those who believe in the Bible, not to those who jeer at and revile all that is sacred and religious.

Twelfth—The prophecies of the Bible are certainly not the result of chance, nor can they be disregarded by the best elements of society, when the interpretation is given in advance and the warnings come fast upon the world.

The world is certainly to exist for more than 1000 years in its present existing condition. The Bible distinctly asserts that, and that it is to be repeated a hundred and a thousand fold in the centuries after these coming calamities. There is not a word in the Scriptures foretelling the destruction of the world, or of the earth, or of the myriads of worlds. There is to be a change by means of fire—but what that is to effect we do not know, except that it will be totally distinct and different from the present physical globe, on whose surface we live. That is to come with the death of all mankind, and the "new earth" will come into being with the resurrection of the dead.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

NOTE.—Read the following press dispatches:

HAVOC CAUSED BY HAIL.
WINNIPEG, Aug. 6.—A destructive hail fell on the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba last night, doing tremendous damage to crops. Many houses in the villages were damaged and two or three people killed.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORMS.
NEW RICHMOND (Minn.), Aug. 3.—Terrible wind and hail storm about 40 miles wide and 10 miles long. All uncultivated land is a total loss. Hogs were killed and hundreds of chickens. In some instances pieces of ice were driven through the roofs of the buildings.

SOCK FALLS (S. Dak.)—In the northern and central portions of the city the hail stones ran to the size of a man's fist.

My Brother's Burden.
(New York star.)

Jay Gould has a brother in St. Louis named Abraham Gould, the burden of whose life is his relationship. He is the purchasing agent of the Missouri Pacific railway on a moderate salary, and he complains that he cannot go anywhere without hearing somebody whisper, "There goes Jay Gould's

brother." If he steps into a barroom with a friend to take a quiet drink, Mr. Gould says that all the rest of the people in the saloon have to be introduced to him, and ask him questions about his brother, and such conduct makes him weary; he wishes they would do it. Abraham is a larger man than his brother, but his countenance, a solid jaw and bright eyes. He looks as if he were the smarter, but appearances are often deceitful.

NEW MEXICO COAL.

An Argentine Prospecting Near Gallup—Flattering Prospects.

The following letter was received by Secretary Hauchette, of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, from a former resident of this city:

ALBUQUERQUE, (N. M.), Aug. 18.
DEAR SIR:—As a citizen and Southern California I take a lively interest in her prosperity. In my opinion, to enable Southern California to achieve the meed of prosperity which her many varied resources entitle her to, one of the most essential things is an ample supply of good steam-producing material. She must become a great manufacturing center, at least to the extent of working up her raw material and putting it into shape for home consumption and the surplus for shipment. Her soil and climate will enable her in a few years under a proper system of irrigation and cultivation to produce many times what her people can consume. The immense surplus must be wasted and lost unless manufactured into forms which will enable it to be shipped to places where there is a market for it. Our wool should all be worked up at home, not merely into blankets, but into all descriptions of cloths, cassimeres and other woollen goods; our iron ore, of which we have unlimited deposits have been found, into pig metal, and that into the tens of thousands of other things into the composition of which iron enters; our bees into sugar; and our millions of tons of fruit should be canned, preserved, dried, boxed and shipped to the United States, completely excluding foreign importation of these things, practical experiment having demonstrated that they excel in quality anything that can be brought from abroad. In a word, manufactures should be fostered by every possible means.

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JOHN FLOURNOY.

PORT BALLONA.

Increase in Summer Residents—Harbor Improvement.

PORT BALLONA, Aug. 14.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The Southern California Railway Company has increased the train service to Port Ballona to meet the demands for the summer, and the trains are well filled. The latest arrivals, all of whom are well located in their own tents and in cottages of the Ballona Harbor and Improvement Company are William Hunter and wife, Joe Hunter and wife, George Hunter, wife and two children, Eli Taylor, wife and two children, Dan Shively and wife, John Hunter, William Booth, T. Samuel Hunter, Albert Taylor, George Taylor, John Aerick, wife and four children, David Lyons, Jake Snyder, Frederick Aerick, J. D. Hunter, Joseph Lyons and two children, Miss Addie Hunter, Miss Lillie Aerick, Miss Mary Cooper, M. and Mrs. John Craig and two children. These are all residents of Los Angeles county and are enjoying themselves in surf and lake bathing and boating all express themselves well pleased with the railroad officers in giving them the extra train service.

The work of improving the harbor is progressing slowly but surely. The Harbor Company is only working a small force of men and one pile driver, but the effect can be plainly seen that in a very few years Ballona will take its place among the harbors of the coast.

Admission Day Celebration.

The scope of the entertainment for the celebration of Admission day to be held in Hazard's Pavilion on the evenings of the 8th and 9th of September, broadens as progress is made. Upon the second evening there will be a grand tableau typical of Southern California, with its cities and towns represented by suitably costumed young ladies. So far as possible these ladies will come from the places represented and will be costumed to accord with local ideas and traditions.

Acid Drinks on Sultry Days.
(New York Herald.)

At this sultry period of the season every imprudence in food or drink is likely to aggravate existing disorders of the system and to render it peculiarly liable to cholera or attacks or to the fatal effects of hot sunshine. In times of Asiatic cholera epidemics very weak sulphuric acid lemonade, or what is equally good and much safer for the public, phosphoric acid, is recommended by experts as a preventive. Though happily we have not the menace of Asiatic cholera, a little of the prudence practiced when it has been present would save many people from serious illness.

ERICSSON'S LIFE WORK.

HOW THE INVENTOR HOPED TO DEFEND NEW YORK HARBOR.

His Genius and His Money Concentrated in the Completion of the Torpedo Boat Destroyer—Death Interrupts Him in His Plans.

In an obscure part of the Brooklyn navy yard, behind the Cob dock, half submerged in the accumulated mud of six years, lies the iron vessel Destroyer, to which John Ericsson devoted the energies of the last seven years of his life, and upon the successful completion of which he hoped to achieve a success second only to that of his Monitor. "My life work," said the great inventor two months before his death to an engineer who had been near and dear to him since the eventful days of 1861, "is to provide a means of defense for New York harbor." It was with this Destroyer, now neglected and almost forgotten, that he had hoped to defend the greatest harbor of the country to which he had given his genius.

"At the time he spoke to me of his life work," said the engineer above referred to, "he was active enough to go up stairs two steps at a time, and his shoulders were quite as erect as they were twenty-five years before, when he and I worked together over the plans of the Monitor. In those few months preceding his death I never saw him so filled with determination. He based all the hopes of his life upon the Destroyer. He thought of nothing else. He worked for no other object. To defend the harbor of New York was the crowning ambition of his life, a fitting goal to which to close so useful and so brilliant a career."

HIS DESTROYER A FAILURE.
"Day after day, night after night, he watched the progress of that boat as a mother watches her child. I never saw such zealous devotion. He and his true friend, the late C. H. Delamater, paid out of their private purses the \$150,000 necessary to build the Destroyer. This is a pretty big sum for two men to pay on an experiment, but they did it without a moment's hesitation. Ericsson felt confident that his new craft would be heartily received by the government to whom he had, in a similar spirit of generosity, given the Monitor. His hopes were strengthened after the Destroyer was launched by a series of very successful tests made in the North river. The trials ran through several years, and they were witnessed and highly commended by boards of experts."

"And yet when the Destroyer was completed it was not purchased by the government. Perhaps the vessel lacked certain qualities, perhaps she was deficient in many things that have been recently supplied in later models. Yet the system upon which that vessel was built is precisely the system upon which 'torpedo guns,' so called, are built today, and for the very reason that the Destroyer served as a model for torpedo experts in subsequent years, I say it is a shame that Ericsson's great invention was allowed to lose itself in the unnoticed wrecks of the old time bulks."

The Destroyer is an iron vessel 180 feet long, 17 feet wide and 11 feet deep, protected by a wrought iron breastwork of great strength near the bow. The vessel was designed to supplant the widely prevalent system of rams. Placed along the keel, projecting from the bow, was a submarine torpedo of 16 inch caliber, 30 feet long, the muzzle projecting through the opening at the stem. The projectile is 25 feet long, and as originally designed it weighed 1,500 pounds, including its explosive, which consisted of 300 pounds of gun cotton. The Destroyer was designed to discharge its projectile at a distance of 300 feet from the enemy.

ERICSSON'S IDEA.
"A heavy body of regular form," wrote Ericsson himself, as early as 1878, "whose density is greater than that of atmospheric air, moving laterally through the atmosphere, is inexorably under the influence of the earth's attraction, and therefore describes a foreshortened parabolic curve through the air, while a submerged body, the weight of which is equal to the water it displaces, is not affected by the earth's attraction, and consequently, if put in motion under the surface of a quiescent fluid of unlimited extent, such a body will continue to move in a straight line until the motive power which propels it becomes less than the resisting force of the surrounding medium."

The advantages of the Destroyer over the ram are plainly apparent, and they form a part of the controlling idea in the construction of our new ships, where the ram and the torpedo both have a place. Having approached within range the Destroyer was designed to send a torpedo through the water, aimed at the most vulnerable part of the ship—the unarmored part below the water line. Against a force of 300 pounds of high explosives this projectile in a vital spot tight compartments would be of no avail. The ram, on the contrary, in making its attack must approach within extremely short range, her movements being proportionately exposed to the deadliest sort of fire. In ramming she is subject to as severe a shock as her opponent.

This was the method of defending the harbor of New York that John Ericsson so fondly cherished all through the last years of his life. At the time of his death the Destroyer was not completed. There were certain details that he hoped to perfect before offering her to the government, and he was actively at work upon these minor features when he died. The vessel at that time, however, was in such excellent condition, and had shown such splendid promise on her trial trips, that it has always seemed to many of Ericsson's friends a mistake on the part of the government in not purchasing it outright. It was known then, as it is known now, that John Ericsson had experimented to the final conclusion as to the perfect safety of his plan, both as to gun and projectile, using either compressed air or slow burning powder for his propelling force.—New York Times.

A Salt Producing Invention.
Salt is at present produced by means of open vats or pans, varying in size according to circumstances and the quality of the salt to be produced. Its manufacture necessarily requires a large area and an enormous consumption of fuel to maintain the precipitation of the salt more or less rapidly, according to the quality required. For example, a salt pan twelve yards long and two and a half yards wide—thirty square yards—exclusive of the brickwork, is supposed to run about forty tons of salt per week. Dr. Pick, who is one of the highest authorities on the subject of salt production, has, however, invented an economical process for evaporating liquors containing salts, and for separating the salts from them. By means of this apparatus, which covers thirty-five square yards, it is stated that 100 tons of salt can be produced per week.—New Orleans Picayune.

The River.

"Like some sweet water-bell, the tinkling of the flowers upon its misty tank. To stoop into the stream and drink their fill. And still the shapeless rushes, green and rank, seem lounging in their pride round those re-

Watching slim willows dip their thirsty spray. Slowly a lone-eyed wand anther meets; and stop, like strangers, neither giving way. We hear surely if the world forget. We hear from our sight into the charm, unhidden. We hear surely at this witch a spot—Though Nature in the reverie is thrall. It is as if a play pervaded all."—G. G. Harte.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION.



WORLD RENOWNED FACE BLEACH

IS NOT A COSMETIC, BUT A THOROUGH cleanser of the complexion, having the same effect on the face as our wearing apparel, by friction, has on the rest of the body, it cleanses the pores, clearing the latter of all poisonous fillings, and drawing from beneath the skin all impurities or discolorations that have been accumulating there for years, leaving the action of the skin to show its own color, and remove entirely freckles, moth-patches, blackheads, chronic pimples, eczema, acne, roughness, and any discoloration or unevenness of the complexion. Face Bleach has been thoroughly tested, for the complexion has been improved, and the complexion is perfect. Face Bleach sent to any address on receipt of price. One bottle, 25 cents; three bottles, 75 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send 4 cents postage for complete particulars.

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To Prove its Wonderful Power and

It will be given or

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THE REASON THOUSANDS CANNOT GET CURED AT Cures, Private, Special Complaints, Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Memory and Muscles, Liver, Lung, Kidney and other ailments, is owing to the fact that the medicine is not pure, and is not the original and most powerful of all.

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